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# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLVIII—NO. 11.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 1.]

### An Irish Love Song.

ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES.

Ah! swan of slenderness, dove of tenderness,
Jewel of joys, arise!
The little red lark, like a rosy park
Of song, to his sun-burst flies;
But till you are risen, earth is a prison,
Full of my captive sighs.
Then wake and discover to your fond lover
The morn of your matchless eyes.

The dawn is dark to me; hark, oh! hark to me,
Pulse of my heart, I pray,
And gently gliding out of thy hiding,
Dazzle me with thy day!
And oh! I'll fly to thee, singing, and sigh to thee,
Passion so sweet and gay,
The lark shall listen, and dew-drops glisten,
Laughing on every spray.

### The Age of Luxury.

[Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—We read of Cleopatra's reckless extravagance—how she substituted liquid jewels for champagne to treat her lover; of the splendors of imperial Rome; of the magnificent profusion of Louis XIV 's Court, and Queen Bess with her seven hundred dresses, but all these pomps and vanities of the past pale before the luxury and wealth of the present.

Fashion seems to have exhausted itself in inventing conceits and novelties to mark each succeeding wedding as more elegant and distinguished than the last, until baffled fancy retreats in despair behind severe simplicity.

WEDDINGS.

The last swell affair of this kind was noted for the entire absence of all floral display—neither marriage bell, horseshoes, three-leaf clover or arches. There were no trains of brides-maids carrying bouquets or baskets or pots of flowers. The usual regiment of ushers was dispensed with, and the presents were put away in a strong box and no one saw them. There was just as much money spent, however, in other ways. Superb toilets, splendid jewels, and the supper was a feast with liquids quite as costly and much more palatable than Egypt's pearl and vinegar cruet.

There is to be another grand wedding the coming week—Miss Mabel, Senator Bayard's daughter, marries Mr. Warren. The bustle of preparation for this event is heard on all sides. Twenty rooms have been bespoken at the hotels for guests who cannot be accommodated at the house. New dresses have been ordered.

EXPENSIVE ATTIRE.

The lavish expenditure on some of these toilets is simply startling. I was in the parlors of a fashionable dressmaker yesterday when she drew me aside from the throng into a private apartment. On a couch was a robe of shrimp-pink silk. The glowing surface of the fabric was set with clusters of a deeper rose color, with violet and shades of green, seemingly bouquets blurred as by a mist, as in chene patterns. It was a mass of fine plaited ruffles, pearls, puffs and puckers, through which wandered a wealth of lace. And such lace! So elegant in design! So marvelously wrought that one holds her breath with surprised delight. The pattern is roses. The full blown queen of flowers forms the scallops. The flower is not done flat, as in ordinary lace, but each petal had been wrought separately and lapped over one another as in the natural flower. It was surpassingly beautiful, and appeared like flowers of frost work caught in the filmy web of lace. The sleeves and broad sash with loops and knot were formed from the entire pieces of the lace. It seemed impossible that human fingers ever fashioned such marvelous workmanship.

The lace alone cost $700. The dress will be worn by the wife of a Representative who—well, he has money, and that is about all.

IN OSTENTATIOUS HOMES.

Some time given to observing these sumptuous things has made me curious to learn further concerning the style and appointments of those who have great wealth and spend it lavishly here during the social season. Although our streets are the perfection of smoothness they are terrible upon horses, and with late hours soon knock cattle all to pieces. For that reason many wealthy people prefer to have their carriage and horses with coachman and footman in livery furnished by the season from public stables. But a few in comparison bring their own equipage here, and even then in hard weather employ livery men. When Lady Thornton's horses and servants had been out all day in bad weather, she was such a considerate mistress that she employed "herdics" or other conveyances at night.

CARRIAGES.

One of the handsome turnouts in town is a light spring landau that cost $2,800. It is upholstered in heavy crimson satin and perfumed with the fair owner's favorite flower—violets. It is drawn by a pair of bright bays, young, fleet-footed creatures, worth $1,200. They wear a $300 gold-mounted harness and $100 blankets with beautifully embroidered monograms in the corners to keep their shining coats from the frosty air. The man who holds the ribbons over them has his livery furnished and receives $50 a month with a stable man to help him. He tucks a $300 lap-robe of seal-skin about him and flourishes a whip that cost $8.

The nobby footman who opens and closes the carriage door, who races up and down steps and rings the bells, must not boast about him any flavor of the stable. He receives $25 a month, when young and charming, and none other less favored will fill that post acceptably. His livery is also furnished by his employers.

MADAM MAKES CALLS.

When these horses are been groomed, scraped, washed and polished, they are put in harness; then they prance before the door with the soft-cushioned, faintly perfumed carriage, ready for the lady. She enters. The hair-dresser's art has embellished her own and others' hair—now hers by purchase; her maid or a professional has polished her finger-tips until the nails have the appearance of tiny seashells. For effect, as we have described it, she wears the wonderful pink silk dress with the rose pattern lace, a dress costing $2,000. The jewels worn are large opals set with diamonds, valued at $2,000 more. A close fitting, fur-lined jacket protects the lace-covered arms and bosom from the cold, and an ample dolman of seal-skin trimmed with sable is worn over that, the deep hood of which is brought over the head and face. The wrap was bought for $500. The carriage floor is covered with a long wooled vicuna rug; besides, there is a foot-muff of Russian fur, worth $50, for the lady's feet. These are clad in richly-embroidered silken stockings for which was paid $25, and the satin boots cost $15 more. Her handkerchief of pointe lace is worth ten times its weight in gold. Her fan, gloves, and bouquet of long-stemmed rose-buds are another $100. If there are several receptions on the same evening the lady and escort can stop but a short time at each. To expedite matters the footman, in that case, waits at the door with the wraps until they come out, as this saves the trouble of ascending to the dressing-rooms.

MADAM GOES TO BED.

It is but a dress parade. The same people utter the same platitudes from house to house, until waning night or dawning day sends them to their beds. When our grand dame returns home her maid helps her up stairs, undresses and puts on her mistress a soft, warm, *negligé* robe, brushes out her hair to woo sleep and when drowsiness comes lifts her bodily and lays her in bed.

MADAM COMFORTS HERSELF.

Some folk may imagine that the daughter of the Pharaohs did great things, but our queen of society owns a steam yacht that could run down the old Nile barge and sink it in no time, and she has money enough to buy a whole cargo of rare German and French wines without fooling with her jewelry.

Elizabeth Tudor was so proud of one forlorn pair of silk stockings that were made a present to her that she had it mentioned in history. Our fine lady has dozens of pairs in all shades and colors. She has silk hangings, rich carpets, rare paintings and delightful music; exotics in mid-winter, and ices in the dog days. She has more comforts and greater luxuries than the grand monarch ever dreamed of in his most pleasure-pursuing age.

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Messrs. Moody and Sankey terminated their evangelistic work in Dublin on January 15th. From the opening meeting until the conclusion, the spacious hall of the Christian Union Buildings was filled long before the hours of the meetings, and the churches in the neighborhood were thronged with anxious inquirers. The hotels were nearly all filled by visitors from the country, many of whom returned without hearing Mr. Moody, so great was the throng and the struggle for admission to the hall. Mr. Bliss, who joined in the work, delivered some very heart-stirring addresses, and his singing of sacred songs proved a great attraction. On Sunday, at an early hour in the morning, crowds of business men were to be seen hurrying into the city from their suburban residences. The *Freeman's Journal*, a Roman Catholic paper, very hostile to Protestanism, reported Mr. Moody's addresses, and while it sneered at his mode of conducting the prayers and singing, it was faithful in reporting him. The meeting on January 12th was for soldiers of the garrison, who attended in large numbers, nearly 4000 people being present. Mr. Moody's address had a visible effect on the soldiers, and when he called upon those who desired to be prayed for, to stand up, nearly 300 in uniform rose, and afterward attended an inquiry meeting. Preparations are already being made in Belfast for the visit of the evangelists on February 9th.—*Christian Herald.*

### Two Views of Modern English.

SPELLING "REFORM."—English spelling is, more than that of any other living language, a beautiful history, as it now stands, of the rise and growth of the language itself. In our apparently awkward assemblages of now silent consonants, in many of our phonetically useless double letters, we recognize the delicate threads by which we can trace hosts of words back to their origin; our spelling is, in itself, a practical and living treatise on etymology. To know the meaning of a word thoroughly, one must know its derivation, its past history. Now, which is the better—a spelling which can easily be mastered by the veriest blockhead, or one which epitomizes, as it were, the whole *meaning* of a word, its history, its subtle affinities with parent tongues? Our spelling is difficult, you say; well, what of that? Most good things are. We no longer pronounce words as they are spelled? The more shame to us! Here lies the real and most grievous fault in our language. We spell right enough for the most part, but we pronounce badly. The English-speaking race has done its utmost to bedevil its own language by slipshod habits of pronunciation. But, because our spoken tongue has unworthily drifted away from its honorable beginnings, shall our written language follow it, cut loose from its fellowship with the other great languages of antiquity and modern times, and so throw away the last trace of its paternity? The man who first stopped pronouncing the *gh* in daughter, and began to sound the same couple of consonants in *laughter* as if they were a single *f*, did a most slovenly, lazy, and utterly contemptible thing.

It is wholly incomprehensible, to the present writer at least, how people can point with admiration at such infantile barbarisms as the Italian *filosofia*, *fantasma*, and the like. Such spelling is spelling for ignoramuses and commercial travelers; it is written baby-talk. So far from phonetic spelling of this sort being a "reform," it is a down-sliding into the vulgarest and cheapest mediocrity. A true reform would be to reinstate a worthily etymological spelling wherever time and carelessness have obliterated it. To leave the meaningless *subtle* and return to the expressive *subtile;* to put two *m's* into *amount*, so that its derivation from *ad* and *mons* shall stare readers in the face; to put two *t's* into *literature*, as the French do, so that one may be absolutely sure that the word does *not* come from the past participle of *linere*, to besmear. It may be said that such etymological spelling is of advantage only to cultivated people, who "know Latin and Greek," as the phrase goes. Admitted! But, in heaven's name, who are to govern language, the educated or the vulgar? Is a spelling which speaks volumes to the educated man, which is surpassingly rich in the most pregnant associations, to be ousted by a system which tells him nothing whatever, and the only advantage of which is that foreigners and stupid bumpkins can learn it one year instead of six? Is the mountain to go to Mohammed, or Mohammed to come to the mountain?—*Boston Transcript.*

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AMERICAN ENGLISH.—There are moments when general common sense takes flight, and in spite of reason and even absolute knowledge the calm assurance of certain journals has its way, and one settles into the conviction that America is responsible for the hopeless deterioration of the English language. English of a given date is set up by many purists as the only guide, and we are met over and over again by the assertion that everything since that date has been hopeless and steady deterioration. Thought has broadened, science has opened new worlds, life is larger and fuller than ever before Only language is dwarfed and mean and below the standards of the fighting, drinking, brawling time now happily past, when the thinker starved while he waited for a recognition found in full only in a later century.

The fact is that the present day holds an opulence and expressiveness in language, compared to which all past speech, save from a few masters, is barren and poor. That it is frightfully misused and abused, both in this country and in England, is equally true, but the account after all is a tolerably well-balanced one, and though Mr Fitz Edward Hall asserts to the contrary, English is far better written and spoken by the average American than the average Englishman, at least in the common-school group of States. In any case, some of the very blemishes charged upon us are the result of the preservation of English pure and undefiled in New England, which for generations retained old forms unaltered, to find them at a later day cast up to her as Americanisms.

Mutual crimination and recrimination do not help. The Anglo-Saxon race has one heritage in common—a language depending by no means on Saxon alone for its pith and verve, but gaining a sonorousness and impressiveness from its Latin and Greek elements impossible without them, and this heritage demands the utmost care we can give not only in preservation but in steady improvement.—*Our Continent.*

### Mr. Carlisle and the Tariff.

[From the N. Y. World.]

Mr. Converse, of Ohio, who for some mysterious reason calls himself a Democrat, has made perhaps the most singular "constitutional argument" ever concocted in favor of protection. Inasmuch as "a tariff for revenue only" is obviously the only tariff that can lawfully be levied under the power of Congress "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises," Mr. Converse was forced to seek in some other clause of the Constitution for the power to levy "a tariff for protection only," and he imagines that he has found it under the clause which empowers Congress "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States." This the surprising Mr. Converse interprets as a power to suppress commerce by levying prohibitory duties. It has been repeatedly decided, and was admitted in the discussion on the Chinese bill, that the power to "regulate" not only does not include but absolutely excludes the power to suppress commerce. And Mr. Converse's argument, which was not calculated to make any impression on an intellect not highly predisposed to accept it, like that of the Senator for Wood-Pulp, was quite casually and incidentally demolished by Mr. Carlisle in the remark that if the power to impose protective duties was included in the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, the power to levy protective duties on articles imported into one State from another was also included in the power to regulate commerce "among the several States." Unluckily for Mr. Converse, the levying of duties on interstate commerce is explicitly forbidden by the Constitution.

Leaving Mr. Converse to the painful reconstruction of the logical edifice thus ruthlessly shattered by Mr. Carlisle, it is pleasant to turn to the speech of Mr. Carlisle himself. His speech and that of Mr. Tucker on Friday show that there are still men in the American Congress competent to economic legislation. In oratorical power and quickness of retort Mr. Tucker is superior to his Kentuckian associate on the Committee of Ways and Means, while he is fully his equal in apprehension of the principles of revenue legislation. But in mastery of the details of the tariff, a mastery which involves a long course of dry and ungrateful labor, Mr. Carlisle is the first man on the floor of the House, and probably the first man in Congress. He has, moreover, the advantage over most other members of Congress of always showing an equitable mind and a judicial temper. When such a man announces, as the result of his investigation of the bill which he has had the opportunity of studying at every stage, that under pretense of reducing the revenue of the Government it actually increases the burdens of the people, the indignation of men less cool-headed than Mr. Carlisle may be expected to wax hot against the authors and the promoters of this swindling trick upon the people of this country.

Men will do well to be angry. These burdens were imposed upon the country as the burdens of the war, and since the war closed they have been maintained under pretense that the revenue produced by this unequal and bungling system was necessary to the support of the Government. The necessity has confessedly disappeared. The bill now before the House retains all the old burdens and even imposes new burdens, without the excuse which has been made to serve heretofore. The proposed tariff is not, like the old one, a tariff for protection with incidental revenue. It is a tariff for protection only. It is a tariff to subsidize monopolies. If it passes, after the false pretenses of its advocates have been exposed, the Kelleys and Hayeses and Olivers and Warner Millers will have good reason to despise the people whom they will have succeeded in plundering. If the people of the United States stand this tariff, the monopolists may be excused for believing that they will stand anything.

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The return of General Walker to the Census Bureau was necessary in order to secure the appropriation for continuing the work. The whole business of the census has been thoroughly disgraceful to the country. The census is taken primarily in order to obtain an exact enumeration of the people for the purpose of apportioning Representatives among them. This work should be done with the utmost possible accuracy, and whatever other statistics are collected should be strictly incidental and subordinate to his purpose. The census, however, has been extended until people have almost lost sight of this its primary and indeed sole purpose. Statistics in order to be of any value must be published at the earliest possible moment, and must be collected and arranged by persons who have no theory to maintain about what the fingures prove and who are thus under no strong temptation to make the figures prove the theories. These conditions of a census have been disregarded. Here it is 1883 and not even the preliminary compendium of the census of 1880 has been published.—*N. Y. World.*

### Annual Meeting of the University Alumni and Address by Mr. Manning.

The annual meeting of the Alumni of the University of North Carolina was held in the House of Commons February 1st. Nearly all of the members of the Assembly were present, and the alumni association largely represented. Col. Walter L. Steele, in the absence of Mr. Paul C. Cameron, called the association to order, and stated that the first thing in order was the annual address by Hon. John Manning.

The orator of the evening said that it was a precious pleasure to give one day to college memories. All felt a love, deep and abiding, for their *alma mater*, which they were only too proud and fond to show. From every union of the alumni some good should result to North Carolina, to the cause of education, to the University, an institution which has produced such brilliant statesmen, gallant soldiers, able instructors, admirable farmers. The influence of such a body as this association is acknowledged and felt. The University stands high in public favor.

The people have imposed it upon the General Assembly at seven different epochs to sustain the University, and it is imposed upon the University, as an obligation, to educate free one student from each county.

The success of the University since its reopening has been greater than even its most sanguine friends hoped. It has furnished many of the most valuable teachers in the State, besides well-trained, active, thoughtful business men. It has infused a new life into education in the State. More has been done in the way of education in eight years than in the half century before Yet the University is not doing a tithe of what it should be doing. It is cramped for means. The appropriation of 1881 was the first step in the right direction. It should be followed by others in a similar direction. The great question of education is attracting the attention, not only of our State, but our country. Public schools and Universities are nowhere being dissociated. We ought not to limp along, as we have been doing. The University must now rely entirely upon private donations, receipts for tuition, and State aid. No University can do its proper work without an endowment or an appropriation.

The association re-elected Mr. Paul C. Cameron, president, Col. W. L. Saunders, secretary, Mr. E. B. Engelhard, assistant secretary. Messrs. W. H. K. Burgwyn and Eugene Morehead were added to the executive committee.—*News and Observer.*

### Meeting of the Trustees of the University.

The meeting of the trustees of the University yesterday was the largest ever held, no less than twenty seven members besides the Governor being present. Gov. Jarvis, ex-officio president, presided.

The report of the president, members of the faculty, the treasurer and the bursar showed the institution to be in better condition than at any time since its revival.

The chairman was directed, at his leisure, to appoint a committee to visit the University and inspect its practical workings, before commencement, also a committee to audit the reports of the bursar and treasurer.

The "dancing question," which has been so long pending, was finally disposed of by the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That on and after the opening of the fall session of 1883 the faculty are directed not to permit the College library room to be used for any other purpose than library purposes, and until that time they may permit such use as they may choose."

It is not understood, however, that this resolution is intended to prohibit public dancing anywhere save in the college buildings.—*Ibid.*

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RAILWAY WORK IN MEXICO.—Mr. A. R. Shepherd, who is hard at work with his mines in Mexico, writes to a friend in Washington city who sent him Mr. Romero's reply to an article written by Mr. John Bigelow touching railways in Mexico: "Mr. Romero is entirely in the right, as I can testify as to the great future awaiting railways in Mexico. I have just returned to this place (Batopilas) from a visit to Chihuahua, where, on several occasions, in the banking-house of Messrs. Machanns & Sons, of that city, I witnessed the day deposits of the passenger agent of the branch road from El Paso to Chihuahua, when deposits averaged nearly $800 per day, in a road just completed and travelled but a few months, and disconnected and with no through train. My experience of nearly three years in this place, where we have expended several hundred thousand dollars in mining development, warrants me in the saying that all Mr. Romero has said is true, and that he could have said much more and still be within the facts. The future of this country will be greater than any one supposes and in a term of five years she will rank as one of the first powers of the world."—*N. Y. World.*

### The James River below Richmond.

The improvement of the James river practically commenced about twelve years ago. It was placed under the supervision of Colonel Craighill, a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, who not only from his rank in the army but his deservedly high reputation and experience as an engineer is charged with the superintendence of the national harbors and rivers. Col. H. D. Whitcomb, well known for the great internal improvements of which he has been the chief and directing engineer, and who unites with scientific attainments a most eminently practical mind, was chosen by the city of Richmond to superintend the expenditures of the city of Richmond, which were supplemental to those of the general government. For it is well known that Richmond has been ever ready to incur for herself any expenditure to assist in any proper enterprise, though national in its character, from which a partial advantage would accrue to her. Both Colonel Craighill and Colonel Whitcomb have given annual reports of the work on James river, and we find the results. What are they? Why, that whereas it was not safe for vessels drawing nine feet of water to venture to come up to Richmond, now ships drawing 15 feet water can safely navigate the river to the city, and find safe harbor here. Further, encouraged by these results, they have been asked to prepare an estimate of the cost of so improving the river as to insure 25 feet depth. Their report is before the Congress of the United States and the world that the plan is eminently practicable, that it is judicious, and that the cost is small in comparison with the objects to be effected and the great national interests involved.

We have also a report from Mr. C. P. E. Burgwyn, recently submitted, of the plans, character and cost of the undertaking. This report in itself shows that Mr. Burgwyn is a master, and gives internal evidence of future great distinction in his profession. He succeeded Colonel Whitcomb when Col. W. was compelled to resign his position, on account of the meagreness of the appropriations by Congress, and the calls of a great railroad company which required his services. The work has the approval of the most eminent engineering talent in the country. It has the sanction of common sense, that acknowledges how much has been done by a small expenditure, and knows that the clearing away of a few bars in the river, and the blasting and removal of a short distance of granite formation, will give an uninterrupted passage for ships to carry off the millions of tons of freight brought by railroads to this city. And this too proves the nationality of the improvement, as this freight is brought from or carried to perhaps every State in the Union.—*Industrial South.*

### Vaccination.

Is vaccination desirable? About this the doctors are disagreeing both in this country and in Europe. A large majority of the regulars stand by the benefits of vaccination, but there is a number of men of repute who oppose it as full of danger. As late as the 18th of December last a large meeting was held in London, the object of which was to secure a repeal of the law on Compulsory Vaccination. A correspondent of the Newbern *Journal* furnishes that paper with the following concerning it:

"W. J. Collins, M. D., read a paper, illustrated with diagrams and tables, on the subject of the recently issued Government Report of the Public Inquiry into the cause of the death of four, and injury to five children, vaccinated by the Public Vaccinator, of Norwich, in June last. He said that of nine perfectly healthy children vaccinated by the public vaccinator, in less than a month, four died of erysipelas, and five were suffering from constitutional disease. Evidence was given to the effect that pure lymph could convey erysipelas; and according to the testimony of one medical man, erysipelas was a necessary accompaniment of true cow-pox."

A barrister-at-law introduced a resolution that was carried with but one dissentient:

"That the facts and evidence elicited at the Norwich Vaccination inquiry, and set forth in the Parliamentary Return No. 385, Session 1882, having demonstrated beyond question the dangers inherent in vaccination: 'Resolved, that the enforcement of the practice is a tyranny which ought to be resisted by every lawful means.'"

The opposing sentiment in this country is increasing, and right or wrong many persons in the land are beginning to regard vaccination as accompanied with many dangers. The leading physicians of this country, however, stoutly maintain that vaccination is the thing, and we have not doubted it.—*Wil. Star.*

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In the Southern States there were 1,732 failures in 1882. About one to every 80 persons in business. In 1881 the number of failures aggregated 1,313.

### Mr. Belmont on the Hawaiin Islands Treaty.

[From the N. Y. World.]

Mr. Perry Belmont's minority report in the matter of the Hawaiian Islands treaty and its abrogation is a document to which it will be well for Mr. John Sherman to give his immediate attention. It also deeply though less seriously concerns Secretary Folger. For the practical enforcement of the treaty and of the law of August, 1876, Mr. Sherman's administration of the Treasury was responsible from March, 1877, till Mr. Folger came into power in 1881. Now we learn from Mr. Belmont that, according to the testimony offered before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the Treasury was defrauded between the beginning of Mr. Sherman's responsibility and the summer of 1882 of no less than seven millions of dollars of duties on sugars imported from the Sandwich Islands! That certainly is the most gigantic and stupendous revenue fraud ever known in the history of our Government. The evidence on which this charge rests is carefully set forth by Mr. Belmont in a report which, if printed in full, would fill some five columns in *The World.* Every sentence of it is essential to a full and minute understanding of the subject, but the pith of the revelations it makes we present to-day. The fraud was accomplished, as the witnesses say, by a conspiracy between the Hawaiian Government or its officers and American diplomatic, consular and customs officers. In the face of so startling an accusation Mr. Belmont properly advises that all further consideration of the question whether or not the treaty shall be abrogated shall be postponed till the President can inquire into the facts and report to Congress. Mr. Belmont concludes his report with the suggestion that a joint resolution in the form proposed by him shall be immediately adopted by Congress, in place of the joint resolution requesting a revision of the treaty that had been reported by a majority of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Mr. Lot M. Morrill's administration of the Treasury is also inculpated by the testimony before the House committee, inasmuch as during his control over customs affairs the consular oath was formulated which either innocently suggested or corruptly protected the beginning of these startling frauds. Mr. Hardy, a member of the House from New York, appears to have represented to the committee that during the five years from 1877 to 1881, inclusive, 241,210,454 pounds of sugar, worth in the Hawaiian Islands $16,260,445, had been imported therefrom, on which the duties, if paid as on other sugars, would have been $10,160,402, and that two-thirds of the sugars had been passed by our customs officials duty free, in fraud of the treaty and the law. Why did the Republican majority of the committee, and especially Mr. Kasson and Mr. Hitt, pass over these gigantic frauds in silence? This the country will insist upon knowing! Why has the full exposure of that iniquity been left to Mr. Belmont, just as the work was left to him of showing up Mr. Blaine and the Landrean claim? Really, Mr. Blaine and the lobby in Washington must try again to suppress Mr. Perry Belmont. But how? He can neither be bullied (Mr. Blaine tried that) nor bought, and he will fight. What can the lobby do? In this Sandwich Islands affair we have had the Spreckels lobby working on contingent fees, and the sugar lobby—raw and refined—also working on contingent fees. The latter lobby, if *The World* is well informed, included sundry so-called free-traders. But now that Mr. Belmont's report is made these lobbyists are probably endeavoring to borrow money to take them away from Washington. If President Arthur will only now do what Mr. Belmont urges him to do and shows him how to do, the riches of Spreckels may take wings and fly away as swiftly as they came. No monopolies, gentlemen! No monopolies! But execute your treaties in good faith before you condemn them!

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Prince Carl, the only surviving brother of the Emperor of Germany, died January 21st, in his eighty-second year. He was the father of the Prince Frederick Charles, better known as the Red Prince, whose brilliant services in the Franco-German War were reported. The deceased Prince was the chief of the whole Prussian artillery force. He was a Prussian Field Marshal and Grand Master of the Order of St. John. In 1881 he celebrated a jubilee service on the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of his appointment as an officer of the Prussian Army. Not long ago he met with a severe accident, from the effects of which he never quite recovered.

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The mechanical world will be interested in knowing that the late Charles Talbott, of the house of Talbott & Sons, of Richmond, Va., was the inventor and builder of the first portable steam engine ever constructed.

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# OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....FEBRUARY 8, 1883.

[Entered at the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., as second-class matter.]


### *AFTER MANY YEARS.*

On the 12th of March, 1865, the office of the Fayetteville OBSERVER was destroyed by the orders and under the supervision of General Sherman. The alleged peace which shortly followed found the town prostrate, and the mails upon which the life of the paper depended were not restored. Thus, circumstances drove its editors, limping, to join the great host of the "dispersed abroad." Since, such measure of pain and pleasure, of good fortune and bad, of health and sickness and death, as the followers of the lost cause have had meted to them all over the broad South, has been theirs and their friends'. At last rejoicing in the fulfillment of a purpose ever dear to his heart, and thanking God that other circumstances have brought him back to the good company of the "dwellers at home," one of those who went forth returns to-day, and, after many years, greets again his friends old and new.

The editor of the OBSERVER acknowledges many courtesies at the hands of Mr. R. K. Bryan, lately the accomplished editor of the Fayetteville *Examiner*. Mr. Bryan's retirement from journalism will cause widespread regret among cultured North Carolinians, who have received each week for three years past instruction from his able articles on public affairs.

### *THE FUTURE OF FAYETTEVILLE.*

There are circumstances connected with the condition of Fayetteville since the war which are not commonly taken into account in reckoning by the light of her recent past, her probable future. The public—as well those who had witnessed her ancient high estate as those who, seeing now her comparative desolation, knew thereof only by tradition—for the most part settled into the conviction that the age of Railroads had effectually destroyed her chances of recovery. But, while it is plain that the trade which once sought this market from great distances cannot again be concentrated here, the eyes are blind that do not see that a new source of revenue to the ancient town has been rapidly developing in the past few years. This may not restore to her the eminent position she once held in the State as a commercial, political and fashionable capital, but it will doubtless provide a more secure and enduring prosperity.

At the head of regular steam navigation further inland than any other market within the vast territory that stretches from Petersburg in Virginia to Augusta in Georgia and Westward until the great Apalachian divide is reached, it is easy to understand why Fayetteville should have attracted the accomplished Scottish merchants of whom Donaldson and Jaffray were types, and, in the train of the wealth fixed here by them, a brilliant coterie of gentlemen of learning and fashion. Following these flush times, with some vicissitudes, the town grew in population and a more diffused wealth. But the construction of railroads, each one encroaching upon her monopoly of transportation, began as early as 1853 to restrain a growth which otherwise must have preserved her supremacy among North Carolina towns. Nevertheless, the increase of wealth and population in the narrowing circle offset somewhat the diminution of territory; and the outbreak of the war found the town eminently prosperous, the wheels of her trade followed still the well-worn ruts, and her busy merchants might yet laugh at the threatening steam horse. For, after all, she was even then by the census of 1860 only second of our towns in population, four banks with $1,250,000 capital were required to transact her business; the looms of seven cotton factories in and near her limits furnished occupation and a livelihood to many hundreds of her poor; and her great wholesale warehouses, through whose doors no retail purchaser passed, marked the gauge of her commercial clientele.

But, encircled by hostile railroads, her own forty miles of railway ending in the woods, holding her own by the sheer inertia of a settled and contented trade, is it surprising that when the great catastrophe came in 1865—the vaults of her banks filled only with bonds of the dead Confederacy; her factories burned—is it surprising that this should have meant for her also collapse? Nay, it would have been indeed suprising if any other state of affairs should have ensued than precisely that which did. There can be no question that the peculiar nature of the tenure of her trade and the destruction of the capital which enabled her to force it by wagon across the great railroad highways that surrounded her, prepared her for more complete prostration and entailed greater loss in the end than befell any community in the South, Columbia not excepted. That she should decline year after year as the shrunken proportions of her dependent territory more and more manifested themselves and her surplus population had to be gotten rid of, was a natural consequence. But, as the overburdened cast off of their load that they may rise from the dust and again pursue their way, so the ancient town prepared herself to be born again.

The neighboring country, once overlooked in the great sweep of her commercial vision, has meanwhile been converted into a vast and cultivated farm, whose riches brought here bring also new blood to fill the shrunken veins. And now—the present line of railway shortly to be extended to the North-west and South; the proposed short line from Wilson to Florence soon to put the town again on the highway and to introduce her once more to the great world; the watchful Cape Fear ever alert to compel lower freights than to any of her rivals—does not the new life draw near?

### *AN IMPORTANT BILL.*

Mr. Dortch has introduced a bill in the Senate entitled an Act to Provide for Local Assessments in aid of Public Schools. The bill provides that upon written petition, signed by ten white voters of any school district for white children, or by a like number of colored voters of any school district for colored children, it shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners wherein such district is located to post a notice, signed by their chairman, at three public places in such district, notifying the white or colored tax-payers, as the case may be, that they will be heard at the next regular meeting of said board as to submitting to the voters the levying and collecting an assessment in such district, in aid of the public school in said district.

At said meeting, the board shall hear all persons who may desire to be heard, and shall decide whether the question shall be submitted to the said voters or not; and if they decide to submit the question to the voters, they shall also decide what per cent. shall be collected on property and the amount on polls respectively, and shall issue a written order, signed by the chairman of said board, to the school committee of such district, to submit to the qualified white or colored voters of such district, as the case may be, whether an annual assessment shall be levied and collected there, for the support of the public school in said district for the white children, or for the colored children, as the case may be.

And, further provides that, in case a majority of the votes cast at said election shall be in favor of such assessment, the board of commissioners shall issue an order to the sheriff of the county, commanding him to collect the same in like manner as is provided for the collection of State and county taxes, and said sheriff shall collect and pay over the same to the county treasurer. And that the public school houses may be used for the schools provided for in this act.

This bill, which embodies the essential features of the suggestions of the Superintendent of Public Instruction a few years since, or some modification of it, will doubtless be passed. It avoids the objection to an increase of State taxation for public schools, meets a growing demand for legal and uniform and yet independent action by the tax payers of the respective school districts, and is believed to be free from the constitutional prohibition against discrimination between the races.

### *A WORD ABOUT BILL NO. 359.*

We publish in this paper, over the signature of X, the article headed, "The proposed re-charter of the town," on the principle that all sides should be heard on questions of a public character. We do not however regard the bill now pending before the Legislature as a bill to "re-charter the Town of Fayetteville." It is true that Commissioners are appointed by the bill with special powers, but there is no incorporation of the town. There is no body politic created, which can in contemplation of law, be held as the successor to the old corporation and subject to its obligations.

Our contributor "X," fears that by this bill the door will be opened for the collection of the entire bonded debt of the town. He thinks if the Commissioners named in the bill can levy taxes at all they "can be compelled by the writ of mandamus to levy to the full amount and collect the entire amount of the railroad bonded debt." But can the Commissioners *levy any tax whatever?* The 8th section of the bill contains these words; "And the Commissioners and other officers provided for in this act are expressly prohibited from levying any taxes for any purpose, that power being reserved for the General Assembly." It appears therefore that the General Assembly *levies* the tax provided for in the bill whilst the Commissioners aid in its collection and disbursement.

We cannot see how the writ of mandamus could be applied to the Commissioners to compel them to do what the Legislature expressly forbids their doing. Those Commissioners are invested by the General Assembly with specific powers and they can have no other powers than those granted by the General Assembly. Should application be made to a Court of Justice for a mandamus to compel these special Commissioners to levy a tax sufficient to meet the bonded indebtedness of the old corporation of Fayetteville, the plain answer to such an application would be that the Commissioners could not exercise such a power. The General Assembly has not granted it to them, and a court of law cannot give it to them.

We do not propose to make the "Observer" the advocate of the bill as it now stands: we only desire that its purport shall not be misunderstood. There may be objections to it. If there be, they should be obviated.

As to the suggestion by "X" of a public meeting of the people to discuss the bill, we see no objection to that. The people ought to be heard on this question which so nearly affects their welfare, if they desire it.

THE TREASURER OF ALABAMA A DEFAULTER.—Treasurer Vincent of Alabama speculated in cotton futures and is added to the list of defaulters. The deficit is $217,387.02, but is amply secured by good bondsmen.

GO SLOW.—We earnestly urge the real friends of Fayetteville and of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad to make no captious opposition to the bill concerning the latter now pending in the Legislature. *It is the best that can be done.*

THE LEGISLATURE AND R. R. CHARTERS.—Col. Jno. W. Hinsdale has contributed to the Raleigh *News & Observer* a paper in which he takes strong ground against the alleged right of the Legislature to alter the terms of charters granted to R. R. corporations *before* the constitution of 1868. In the latter occurs this provision, unknown to the previous constitutions of North Carolina, but controlling, as part of the contract between the State and the corporation, only charters granted since that time, viz:

"Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be enacted by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in all cases when, in the judgment of the Legislature, the object of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws and special acts passed pursuant to this section may be *altered from time to time or repealed.*"

Col. Hinsdale bases his opinion upon the U. S. constitutional provision against "laws impairing the obligations of a contract."

PROF. HENRY E. SHEPHERD.—The London *Tablet* says of Prof. Shepherd's grammar recently published:

"It is curious to watch United States grammars of the English language making their way across the Atlantic to the shores of Old England. Yet we are bound to say that Mr. Shepherd's grammar may have its use even among us. We think the last fifty pages of the volume are admirable, and may be read with advantage by nine persons out of ten supposed to be well educated."

Prof. Shepherd, as most of our readers know, is a native of Fayetteville and son of the late Judge Shepherd. His History of the English Language, previously published, gave him at once, at home and abroad, high reputation as a philologist.

THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA. By P. M. Hale. Raleigh, N. C.: P. M. Hale, Publisher. New York: E. J. Hale & Son.

We have received from the publishers a copy of this opportune work. It is printed upon heavy tinted paper, and is a gem of the typographer's and binder's art. To railroads, whose interest lies in disseminating information concerning the lands through which they pass; to those who have timbered lands to sell, and those, here and abroad, who wish to buy and need to know where such lands lie and how to reach them; to the general reader; and to every North Carolinian who cares to know his State, the book is invaluable.

ROBESON COUNTY INFERIOR COURT.—Our correspondent at Lumberton writes, under date of Feb. 5th:

At a meeting of the Board of Magistrates of Robeson County, held Feb'y 5th, an Inferior Court for the county was established. Messrs. James S. McQueen, A. W. Fuller and Dr. Wm. Harllee were elected Justices. Good selections, all of them.

Mr. Benj. L. Clark, a gallant soldier of Co. I, 18th N. C. Troops, Lane's Brigade, died in Wilmington last week from the effects of wounds received at Cedar Run.

APPOINTMENTS OF MAGISTRATES.—Communications recommending persons to be appointed magistrates should be sent to Col. John N. Whitford, chairman of the legislative committee.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 6, 1883.

The weather is affecting legislation as it is everything else. It is hurrying it up. There are a great many farmers in both houses who grow impatient when business drags, because they want to get through with their duties and go home to prepare their lands for planting their crops. There is, therefore, very little patience with buncombe speeches, and still less with measures designed to bring on political and partisan debates.

The Senate is a remarkable and attractive looking body of men. One is struck with the youthful appearance of a majority of the Senators, and at the same time with their thoughtful and staid demeanor. They go straight to the subject matter in hand and waste few words over it. If they have a serious fault, it is a sentimental longing after a reputation as "watch dogs of the Treasury." To use the words of one of its most prominent members, a safe man and a good man to follow, because he is a successful man in his private affairs as well as in his public duties, "the Senate is a stingy body." It is probably a better side to err on than its opposite, extravagance, but the moral philosophers say that a miser and a spendthrift are animated by the same motives; and there is no reason why a liberal economy should not be its guide of action. The Legislature of 1879 were alleged retrenchers, but the record will show that after a few leaders, such as the present post master of Asheville, had made reputations as retrenchers to serve their private purposes, they threw down the gap and let in as many useless appropriation bills as any other legislature had ever passed. This Legislature is better in material and temper and will never earn such a notoriety.

The House is addicted to forming hasty judgments sometimes; but it is equally prompt to correct them when it is convinced that it has made a mistake.

Mr. Speaker Rose keeps the calendar worked close up and is an exceptionally good presiding officer. Your people have good reason to feel gratified at his success and can rely on him for good service for the Cape Fear country for many years to come. His colleague Mr. Powers is popular. Everybody calls him Ed. Powers and likes him; but the wonder grows that he can stay over on the wrong side of the House, now that prohibition is not only dead as an issue, but does not even cumber the statute books.

In the Senate, Edward Boykin, of Sampson, is making a reputation. He is a logical speaker, never attempts to be oratorical and never mistakes the Senate chamber for the hustings. His most elaborate gesture is drawing his left hand out of his breeches pocket. I think it probable that his bill, creating a Railroad Commission, will pass. It is now known as the Boykin Bill. This is quite an honor in itself, as there were a number of bills introduced on this subject.

Senator Duncan Morrison, has been detained a good deal from his seat on account of the unspeakable grief that the death of his children has brought upon him. He is a quiet observer but a very practical, sensible and useful senator.

Mr. Daniel Stewart, of Harnett, is another man of the same type. The same admirable judgment that has placed him high up on the list of prominent and prosperous farmers of the State makes him an excellent representative. He is as near right on most any subject that comes up as any member of the House.

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad bill will come up to-morrow as a special order. I learn that there will be majority and minority reports in the forms of substitutes. I regret that the committee could not agree and make a unanimous report in its favor, because I believe the people of the State will be glad for it to part with its last share of railroad stock and never to buy another by pledge indorsement or otherwise. Nothing but vexation has come of it. There is a general desire too to see the road built through to Greensboro and Wilmington and on to the splendid mineral districts of Stokes.—If it shall be completed as projected Fayetteville will get back all of her old time reputation as a market. I don't believe the town is dependent on anything except its people, and I believe them capable of building up and sustaining a greater prosperity than the town has ever had.

But the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley and the cut off line from Wilson to Cheraw will make it go forward with a bound.

The House chartered the Wilmington, Point Caswell & Clinton Railway to-day.

The bill increasing the number of magistrates, making 5 instead of 3, in each township, and adding 2 additional Justices for towns with 1,000 or more inhabitants, has passed a second reading. I learn that it will pass. It is dangerous, as I am credibly informed that the Radicals are to have representation in the commission of justices on a minority basis. They will take the offices and laugh at Democrats for giving them.

The Hand Book of North Carolina, ordered by the Board of Agriculture, will be issued this week. I think the reading public will approve it. It is as complete as is possible in the present incomplete condition of the tenth census from which source alone much detailed information that was needed could be obtained. But it is an epitome of the resources of the State, and the information it contains is drawn only from authorities that are entitled to confidence. One word more about it. I do not think you will find in its pages the personality of its author, Montford McGehee, Esq., obtruded on the reader's attention. If there is an advertisement or a puff in it of any man's business I have not found it. The Board ordered a business view of the State and I think they have got it.

Raleigh has gas instead of gasoline and I mention it only as a coincidence, that as soon as the Board of Aldermen determined to lay a tax of $50,000 to improve the streets the streets set to work to improve themselves.

There is a large number of Senators and Representatives to whom the familiar title and head of "The Fayetteville Observer" will bring a pleasure that will be akin to pain. They welcomed it, or their fathers did, when the hand that is now resting from its incessant labors recorded the news, pointed out to them straight paths, was open to help and strong to defend them. They will welcome it now as an old friend and will extend to the father's son a hearty welcome for his own sake and the sake of auld lang syne.

P. M. W.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

CARTHAGE, N. C., Feb. 5, '83.

*Mr. Editor:*—Moore county, the not ignoble offspring of proud old Cumberland, sends her greetings, and hails with pleasure the advent of the Fayetteville OBSERVER, new series. Its appearance will awaken, in hundreds of households, pleasant memories of the *Auld Lang Syne*, when the *old* OBSERVER was the exponent of public sentiment in religion, morals, education and politics throughout the whole Cape Fear section. Yes, it will recall the grand old days of ante bellum times; but across memory's bright page sorrow has cast a shadow. The venerable Hale, the patriot, the scholar, the christian journalist, is no more. But "He rests from his labors and his works do follow him." May the mantle of the sire rest gracefully upon the son, and may the *new* OBSERVER wield the same salutary influence as did the *old* in shaping public sentiment and in advancing our section in material prosperity.

The Spring Term of our Superior Court is in session, Hon. J. C. McRae of your town, Judge presiding. Judge McRae is well known here and deservedly popular among our people. The judicial ermine sets gracefully upon him, and his charge to the grand jury this morning was able and exhaustive and was listened to attentively by a crowded house.

Our own McIver, occupies the solicitor's place *cum otio et dignitate*. As yet there are no attorneys present outside of the local bar, except W. E. Murchison, Esq., of Jonesboro. The dockets are large, but the absence of attorneys it is feared will necessitate the continuance of many cases. Some of the lawyers are in the Legislature, and a most sad affliction will prevent us from seeing the genial face of Mr. Guthrie.

With best wishes for the success of the OBSERVER.

ROWLAND.

The committee on propositions and grievances yesterday had a meeting at which was discussed the bill to make the Clarendon bridge over the Cape Fear at Fayetteville, a free bridge. The committee was unanimous in opposing the bill.—*Ral. News and Observer, Feb. 2.*

Eighty-seven licenses have been issued to drummers in the month of January, enriching the Treasury to the amount of $8,700.

### The Proposed Re-Charter of the Town.

MR. EDITOR:—It is a matter of very great importance to the tax-payers and citizens generally of the town of Fayetteville, as to whether the town shall be re-chartered in the manner and form as proposed by the bill now pending in the Legislature, for that purpose.

There are several and serious objections to the bill as it stands. First of all, it opens wide the door to the bond-holders to collect the last dollar of the bonded debt. When once you name Commissioners of the town, call it town, township, taxing district, or what not, recognizing, as the bill does, the existing bonded indebtedness, then you designate persons invested with the power to levy taxes, who, if they can levy at all, can be compelled by the writ of mandamus to levy to the full amount and collect the entire amount of the railroad bonded debt.

It is useless for the friends of the bill to say that they can compel the creditors to compromise at 50 per cent.; any law which annexes conditions, or varies the contract, lessens or narrows the remedy, which did not exist at the time the contract was made, is a law which impairs the obligation of the contract, and one which is void *ab initio*, and forbidden by the constitution of the United States.

Edwards vs. Kelly is a late case from North Carolina decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, in which the "homestead" as applicable to "old debts" was declared to be violative of this very section of the Federal constitution—because it annexed conditions which did not exist at the time the contract was made. Not many years ago a law was enacted to "ascertain the indebtedness of the counties" in the State; one of its provisions was that every creditor should within two years present his claim to the county Treasurer, or failing therein be barred from collecting the same. The Supreme Court of North Carolina, when the act was brought in review before them, utterly ignored and repudiated such a law and doctrine.

Wharton vs. Com. of Currituck, 82–11.

Again in the late cases of Hawley vs. Boon, of Fayetteville, 82–22, and Leach vs. the Commissioners of Fayetteville. 84 829, the Supreme Court of this State declare that the provision of the late act creating a board of finance for the town, before whom all claims shall be presented, and by whom they shall be audited, are repugnant to the obligation of a contract and void. In these cases be it remembered the creditor had neglected or refused to present his claim to the finance committee, and under the act he was barred from collecting at all; yet he got his mandamus; nearly got the commissioners in jail, and realized the last dollar of his debt. And in this connection it must be borne in mind that the Commissioners are not limited to the constitutional limitation and equation of taxation, for this bonded debt being contracted prior to the constitution of 1868, must be paid in full.—Simmons vs. Wilson, 66–Rep. 336.

This is the main objection to the bill, because there is no escape from the payment of the entire bonded debt if this or any other incorporating act passes which brings into existence men, with power to levy taxes at all. Conceded that we cannot pay the bonded debt *in full*, the remedy is to compromise *first*, re-charter afterwards. If the creditors will bind themselves in writing to compromise at 50 per cent, then we might think about re-chartering the town with a bill less objectionable.

Another objectionable feature is the "property qualification" clause for holding office under the act. The naming the Commissioners, without the consent of the people expressed at the ballot-box, is in contravention of all the fundamental principles of local self-government; and, lastly, the whole question ought to be submitted to the people affected. If this is not done, it will be legislation for the benefit of the few and the oppression of the many.

Let a public meeting be called at once, to the end that the voice of the people may be heard for the guidance of our Representatives in Raleigh.

X.

### Grapes and Trees in North Carolina.

[From the Wilmington Star.]

We propose to give a few statistics from Mr. Hale's "Woods and Timbers of North Carolina." The grapes alone that are indigenous to North Carolina are numerous and superior enough to attract the attention of all persons who desire investment in that way or who are practical vintners. The summer grape is common to all parts of the United States and is found all over North Carolina. From this grape come the varieties the Warren, Pauline, the Lincoln and some ten or twelve others. The Fox Grape grows in Middle North Carolina and from it come the cultivated varieties the Isabella, Catawba, Concord, and a dozen or more. In this State the Isabella was first found in the Cape Fear section but is thought to have come from South Carolina. It is certainly not of foreign origin. The Catawba Grape originated in Buncombe county. Then there is the Muscadine, known by several other names, and the delightful Scuppernong, with its several varieties, and the Hickman Grape (identical with the true Scuppernong), which belongs to Tyrrell county, and the Frost Grape.

In forests no State can surpass our own State. This can be easily shown. For instance, there are 22 known varieties of the oak in the United States. North Carolina alone has 19 of them. Of pines in the United States there are 8 varieties. North Carolina has 8. Of the 5 spruces this State has 4; of the 5 elms this State has 3; of 2 walnuts it has 2; of 5 birches it has 3; of 5 maples it has 5; of the 8 hickories it has 6; of the 7 magnolias it has 7. The products of the long leaf pine aggregate annually $3,000,000. The juniper and cypress are particularly valuable and profitable. Of the 20 kinds of timber admitted to the New York ship-yards for building vessels, nearly all are found in North Carolina. There are still about 40,000 square miles of forests yet untouched with the axe. Prof. Kerr gives it as his opinion that the "intrinsic value" of the forests alone is such "that within ten years it will be seen that it exceeds the present total valuation of the entire property of the State."

Every county is reported as to the character and extent of its forests. Wake has a greater variety of timber than any other county. Dr. R. B. Haywood says that when in England in riding through 300 acres a gentleman said to him that he could show him three varieties of the oak. Dr. H. informed him that he could show him 20 varieties in his county. This he regarded as a mistake. When the Dr. returned to Raleigh he sent him "twelve varieties of red oak acorns found in the yard of Dr. Hogg and in Capitol Square."

Olives, English walnuts and pecans grow well in this State. Dr. Haywood says: "The pecan grows luxuriantly, and every farmer in the State ought to plant the roots on his farm." He says they grow in any section of the State and "particularly in the alluvial soil of the East, and every root planted in November or December will germinate." He has a tree in his yard. At eighteen years it bore five bushels of nuts, which sell readily at 20 cents a pound.

The supply of long-leaf pine is still very large in North Carolina. The census report gives it at 5,220,000,000 feet. Robeson leads with 864 million and Cumberland next with 806 million feet.

These are a few of the instructive items we have gathered here and there in a casual survey of not more than half an hour from Mr. Hale's useful work.

### Condition of the C. F. and Y. V. Railroad.

The Senate committee on railroads had an interview yesterday with Judge Graves, who gave a very full history of the difficulties which have attended the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company. Judge Graves was one of the commissioners appointed by the last Legislature to sell the road, and his statement was full of interest. The company at present owes a floating debt of perhaps $10,000. It owes a debt for money borrowed of $150,000 and interest, which is secured by a pledge of bonds, and guaranteed by the personal security of sundry gentlemen. It also has outstanding $22,500 of mortgage bonds in the hands of outside parties, and the State owns $30,000 of their mortgage bonds. The State also has a claim for convict labor.

About forty-seven miles of the road, from Fayetteville to the Gulf, in the lower part of Chatham county, have been completed, and the grading has been done from Shoe Heel, on the Carolina Central, to Fayetteville; and also to Greensboro and beyond Greensboro westward some distance.

Much of the heavy work has thus been done, although there is still more to be done on the proposed branches, and up the Yadkin Valley to Patterson. It is understood that it will take half a million dollars to buy the iron.

It is not unlikely that the proposition of the syndicate now before the Assembly, after some amendments and modifications, will be acceptable to the Legislature; for there is a disposition to utilize this opportunity to put the road agoing, if it can reasonably be done.—*News and Observer.*

### The General Assembly.

SENATE, Jan'y 30.—Mr. Morrison, a petition of citizens of Harnett for prohibition in three miles of Holloway church, and a bill to prohibit liquor in three miles of Holly Springs church, in Harnett county.

HOUSE.—Bill to make bonds, State, county or municipal, redeemable after five years.

Mr. Watson offered an amendment, "provided, that the provision of this act shall not apply to municipal bonds actually authorized to be issued but in fact not actually issued." Passed its third reading.

Mr. Harris, of Davidson, a resolution expressing the sense of the General Assembly in reference to the encouragement of capitalists and others in erecting cotton mills and other manufacturing establishments in this State, providing for the exemption of buildings and machinery from taxation for ten years.

Mr. Hayes, instructing the committee on agriculture to report a bill changing the tax on guano from $500 on license, to 20 cents a ton.

HOUSE, Jan'y 31.—The unfinished business was then taken up, it being the bill relating to divorces and after discussion by Messrs. Powers, of Cumberland, Bunn, Sherrill, Peebles, McLoud and Bailey, passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 64, nays 48, after which it took its place on the calendar.

HOUSE, Feb. 1.—To facilitate the construction of the Newbern and Beaufort Canal.

Mr. Stanford explained the bill by saying that the State owned some stock in the old Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company and it was proposed to give said stock, which was not worth a cent., to their company provided they would build this Beaufort and Newbern canal, and that the State would lose nothing and the people of that section would be greatly benefitted.

The bill passed its third reading, by a vote of 9 to 16. Messrs. Bailey, of Wilson, Bennett, Cheek, Crouse, Harris, of Davidson, Hayes, of Robeson, Jenkins, Lenoir, Liles, McAllister, Patrick, Reade, of Person, Riggs, Robins, Steed, Tate and Temple, voting in the negative.

SENATE, Feb. 2.—Mr. Lyon, bill to protect rice planters on Eagle's Island in Bladen county.

Mr. Woodhouse asked the suspension of rules and the bill incorporating the Narrows Island Club passed its third reading.

Mr. Luney asked that the bill reported back concerning the State's interest in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Railroad be made special order for Wednesday next at 11 o'clock and that it be printed together with the reports of the majority and minority of the committee. Granted.

HOUSE, Feb. 2.—Resolution in regard to Confederate soldiers who lost limbs or eyes. Made the special order for next Thursday at 11 o'clock.

SENATE, Feb. 3.—Mr. Blalock asked a suspension of the rules, and bill to ascertain and establish dividing lines between Harnett and Chatham, was put upon its readings. He amended by putting in Moore and Harnett, and making "lines" instead of "line." Passed its third reading.

Bill to revise and consolidate the public school law. Mr. Pemberton explained that the law as it stands now requires the laying off of township lines, and this amends that they can consult the convenience of neighborhoods without regard to township lines. Passed its third reading.

A response from the Treasurer to the Senate's inquiry as to the money paid for the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley road, stated that, first, $30,000 have been paid as part of the appropriation made; second, the State has issued $600,000 of coupon bonds on account of that road; third, the value of the work by convicts on the road, to January 1st, 1883, aggregated to the amount of $107,027.48, this amount not payable in money, but in the first mortgage bonds of the company.

Bill to punish seduction of women under promise of marriage passed second reading.

Bill incorporating Fayetteville graded and normal school for whites, passed its second reading.

Resolution of instruction to our Representatives in Congress, asking them to secure refunding of money collected from citizens of this State by direct tax, passed its final reading.

Bill to abolish the fees of justices of the peace, tabled.

Bill to abolish State Board of Health; made special order for the 15th inst.

Bill reducing the tax on guano, made special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Powers, of Cumberland, to amend the act incorporating the Fayetteville Gas Light Company. Corporations.

Substitute for an act to repeal chapter 117, laws of 1879, relative to abolishing the Board of Health of the State.

The bill was ordered to be printed and was made the special order for 11 o'clock on the 15th inst.

☞ For later legislative news see the interesting letter of our Raleigh correspondent.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

### Meeting for Recommendation of Magistrates.

A meeting of the voters of Cross Creek Township was held in the Town Hall on Feb. 5, 1883. On motion Mr. W. E. Kyle was called to the chair. Mr. Troy explained that the object of the meeting was to recommend suitable persons as Justices of the Peace for the Township. The following persons were recommended on the first ballot, viz: W. C. Troy, 55 votes, J. C. Poe, 61 do, W. S. Cook, 53 do., K. M. C. Williamson, 34 do., J. B. Smith, 47 do., B. G. Hollingsworth, 43 do.

On motion David Jones was recommended by acclamation as Magistrate for the Town.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JAS. McNEILL,
H. McD. ROBINSON,
Secretaries.


## Fertilizers!

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

## GROCERIES,

## Provisions & Fertilizers,

invite the attention of their former patrons and the public generally to the following high grade fertilizers:

1ST. LONG'S PREPARED CHEMICALS, so well and so favorably known, as a first-class composting material.

2D. "FARMER'S FRIEND GUANO." This well known Guano has a high analysis, and the high results obtained by the use of it show that it is peculiarly adapted to the soil of this and the adjoining counties.

3D. "WANDO ACID PHOSPHATE," the best article of its kind—containing potash—in North Carolina.

4TH. GENUINE GERMAN KAINIT.

All the above brands we offer VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, or liberal terms on crop time.

☞ Send for prices and analysis.

Feb'y 1, 1883. 144tf

## Improved Cotton Seed.

I HAVE FOR SALE 100 BUSHELS OF THE "Ozier Long Staple Silk Cotton Seed." For whiteness, length and fineness of staple it is unsurpassed. It is from two to three weeks earlier than common cotton, commands a better price in the market and is much more prolific.

From 3⅞ acres planted in this variety the past season I produced five (5) bales of cotton.

Single bushel $3, two bushels $5, delivered in Wilmington, N. C.

Apply soon to

C. W. McCLAMMY, JR.,
Scott's Hill, N. C.
or JAS. B. HUGGINS.
Wilmington, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1883. 144-2t

## Navassa Guano

AND

## Navassa Acid Phosphate.

THESE WELL KNOWN AND RELIABLE Fertilizers are again offered to planters for the season of 1883.

Wherever they have been used they have given satisfactory results, and as the standard is fixed and maintained they are found reliable and uniform. It will be seen from the certificate below, that Navassa Guano produced the largest yield of corn which took the premium at the Cumberland County Fair.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 13th, 1882.

*Mr. R. M. Nimocks:*

Please deliver to Henry Clark 400 lbs. Navassa Guano, the same having been awarded to him at our late Fair for the largest yield of corn on one acre (65½ bushels) as per offer of special premium made by you. Very respectfully,

A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
Treas'r Cumberland County Agri. Society.

For sale by R. M. NIMOCKS.
Jan'y 18, 1882 142-3m

## Full Weight Oysters,

by the case or by retail at

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Jan'y 25, 1883 143f

## THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf

## J. L. ALLEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE, SASH, BLINDS, DOORS

—AND—

Builders' Material Generally.

Factory on Mumford Street. Sales Rooms on Green and Gillespie Streets.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1882. 121tf

## B. F. MITCHELL & SON.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

MERCHANT FLOUR & GRIST MILLS.

DEALERS IN

PEA-NUTS,

Meal, Hominy, Grain, Seed Rye, Seed Oats, Flour, Feed, Hay, &c.

Consignments of COTTON, NAVAL STORES and other MERCHANDISE solicited.

No. 9 and 10 N. WATER ST, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dec 14, 1882. 138-3m

# OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 8, 1883.

*TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:*

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " .....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

*RATES OF ADVERTISING:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| One square (one inch) | one insertion, | $1 00 |
| " " | two " | 1 50 |
| " " | one month, | 2 50 |
| " " | three " | 5 00 |
| " " | six " | 8 00 |
| " " | twelve " | 15 00 |

Longer advertisements charged in proportion to the above rates. Special notices 25 per cent. more than regular advertisements.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. E. DYE—Bargains.
G. H. HAIGH—Valentines.
J. A. PEMBERTON—A Card.
W. C. TROY—Justice's Court.
PROF. LE GORING—Magic, &c.
GEO. BRANDT—Without Reserve.
J. A. PEMBERTON—Special Notice.
F. W. THORNTON—Assignee's Sale.
E. T. MCKETHAN—Seed Oats, &c.
WARREN PRIOR & SON—New Goods.
HAWLEY'S SHOE STORE—Special Notice.
S. A. PHILLIPS, T. E. PHILLIPS—Notice.
W. S. PRIOR—Woodenware, Brooms, &c.
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT—Garden Seeds.
G. W. LAKE—Southern Express Company.
J. J. WHALEY—Watchmaker and Jeweler.
HORNE & WILLIAMS—Fresh Garden Seeds.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Cost Advertisement.
DECKER & HOLLINGSWORTH—Look at This.
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE—The Best Cutlery.
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE—Bridal Presents, &c.
A. H. WATSON, G. S. PHILLIPS—Copartnership.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Devlin & Co's Agency.

## ABOUT TOWN.

GOOD NEWS FROM MR. GUTHRIE.—We are glad to learn from the friends of Mr. Guthrie that he is much better, and sanguine hopes are entertained of his early recovery.

SUMAC.—We learn that Mr. J. H. Warden, who has recently established an agency here for the purchase of old iron, rags, &c., &c., intends to buy and ship sumac; an important factor in commerce. We hope this is true, as it may give employment to a number of needy persons.

A LONG JOURNEY.—We are informed that Mrs. Jane Evans, one of the most estimable residents of Fayetteville, and for many years living on Haymount, has leased her dwelling and will go out to Arizona to live with her son. It is always saddening to have an esteemed one, for years among us, take a step like this; but we hope she will find a bright and happy home in the far West.

A GREAT SCOURGE.—Few persons, outside of farmers, realize the great annual loss sustained from hog cholera. A gentleman living on the Cape Fear recently informed us that last year he lost over eighty fine porkers from this scourge, and all over the country the yearly destruction is immense. The discoverer of a *real* cure for hog cholera would be a benefactor

PERSONAL.—We were pleased to see Mr. Robt. S. Carr, one of the editors of the Durham *Tobacco Plant*, in Fayetteville a few days ago, visiting friends and relatives. Mr. Carr reports the prospects of the proposed Tobacco Fair, soon to take place at Durham, as very bright. We hope it will prove a great success, as it is a matter of importance to one of our great industries.

FLORAL CATALOGUE.—Mr. James M. Lamb, Florist, has just issued his Annual Catalogue for 1883—a very neat, attractive piece of work, from the office of Messrs. Garrett & Myrover, Job printers. Mr. Lamb has now a well-established business, built up by his industry and correct dealing. He has extensive nursery, greenhouses, &c., which he finds it necessary to enlarge every year, and can always meet the wants of lovers of flowers.

HYMENEAL.—The Philadelphia *Times* announces, on the authority of a telegram from Raleigh, that Senator David Davis, of Illinois, acting Vice President of the United States, will, at the close of the present session of Congress, be united in marriage to Miss Addie Burr, near Fayetteville, N. C.

Miss Burr is a relative and member of the family of Col. Wharton J. Green, Congressman-elect of this District, and proprietor of the extensive and well-known Tokay Vineyard.

HOP.—Last Thursday evening quite a large and pleasant assemblage gathered in the Fayetteville Hall, to pay their devoirs to the terpsichorean festivities of the season closing upon Lent.

There were about eighteen or twenty couples on the floor, the dance was kept up with animation until quite a late hour, and all the participants retired, feeling that they had enjoyed one of the pleasantest evenings of the winter. On that occasion our young people had the pleasure of meeting and welcoming Miss Schuyler, of New York, who is visiting the family of Dr. Haigh.

SEND US THE NEWS.—We want correspondents all through the Cape Fear section. Send us the news from your neighborhood. Do not think this or that item not worth reading. Remember, we are striving to make this OBSERVER what the old OBSERVER was:—a "household word" at every hearth-stone. If some couple has joined hands, full of hope and happiness, write us a line or two about the affair, the dance, who married them, &c. If your community has sustained a loss, send us a note of the death. These matters will be eagerly read by absent friends in distant States, and never fear but that the OBSERVER will make its way to them. You can hardly realize what a treasure the local column is to your brother or son out in Arkansas or Texas. It's worth a dollar to him to read about Bill Thompson's raising 63 bushels of corn to the acre. You see he and Bill had many a coon-hunt together long before the war. And then he reads that Kate is married. Well! well! He is a middle aged man now, and there are streaks of gray in his brown hair; but may-be there is moisture in his eye, as he turns to look back upon the past, and calls to mind how once he thrilled at her voice, and blushed—great, blundering, honest fellow—at the touch of her hand.

Write, if you please, briefly and plainly, but—give us the news.

SHOOTING FOR A UNIQUE PRIZE.—Messrs. E. L. Pemberton, Jr., Jno. B. Broadfoot and Dr. J. W. McNeill, of the Fayetteville Team, shot on Wednesday evening last for an exquisite prize—a cross composed of flowers, made entirely of shells. This work of art was made by Mrs. Boone, of Florida, and the taste displayed in fashioning the beautiful asters, lillies, &c., and the arrangement of the whole, mark her as a woman of rare accomplishment. Mr. Broadfoot shot twice, once for himself, and once for Mr. Geo. P. McNeill, and illustrated the paradox of "excelling oneself" by winning the prize for Mr. McNeill. Mr. Broadfoot made 30, out of a possible 35: hard to beat. The score of the others fully sustained the reputation which they have gained in many previous contests.

THE SEASON.—The "cold wave," which has recently frozen the North and West up, has not reached our more favored section; but, take it all in all, we have had so far a dreary and inclement winter. A great deal of rain has fallen, but so gradually that the freshet in the river has not been so very high; for the rest, we have had bitter, freezing days, or a week at a time of ugly, maggy weather, when the yawning clerk sighed for the customer in vain, and the man with cotton from the country came not.

But with the coming of brighter and milder days, business will improve. A large part of the cotton has not yet been brought to market, but must come in soon; our merchants have full and attractive stocks which they are prepared to sell very cheap—and these things will increase trade.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The "commercial travelers," or "traveling salesmen," or "drummers," or "bagmen," as the immortal Dickens called them—are clever fellows, who have seen the world and know a thing or two. Therefore, it is gratifying to know that they are very general not only in their commendation of our good town, but in their unqualified praise of our hotels, where, they say, while there is not so much pretension as in other places, good well-served fare, comfortable rooms, polite attention and reasonable charges are the order of the day.

"Shall I not take mine ease in mine inn," asks honest John Falstaff, and shall new fangled notions, 'sample' dishes and neglect take the place of a hearty welcome and a good square meal? Nay, not so. Come to Fayetteville, and see.

"COME, LET US REASON TOGETHER."—Strong efforts are now being made to have a free bridge across Cape Fear River. This matter should be viewed entirely from a business standpoint. The proposition is, succinctly, to authorize the county to buy the present bridge or build a new bridge. It is argued that a toll bridge is prejudicial to the interests of our merchants and to the citizens of the eastern part of the county. In this view the proposition, if put to the vote of the people, would receive the approval of the citizens across the Cape Fear and the business men of Fayetteville, but would probably be opposed by a majority in the western part of the county.

But we should strongly deprecate any harsh feelings in the discussion of this contemplated work. It should be remembered that when the war closed we were helpless until men of capital and public spirit come to the front and threw the present handsome bridge across the river. It involved the outlay of a large sum of money, and the system of tolls was absolutely necessary to sustain the investment. It is not sufficient to say that the present bridge has already paid for itself; capital is worth its interest anywhere, or it is dead capital. We doubt not that, if the present General Assembly should pass the bill asked for, and should the majority of the people ratify it at the polls, the stockholders of the Clarendon Bridge Company will be found willing to take a reasonable price for their property. On the other hand, those who favor the free bridge and are working for it, should not be misconstrued. They are laboring for the increase of the trade of the town, or for the promotion of their own interests, as the bridge owners are for theirs—seeing no reason why a distinction should be made between the Cape Fear and the other rivers and creeks in the county. It is a matter in which the whole public is vitally concerned, and on this broad ground every one can give the matter impartial and serious consideration.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.—The Board of County Commissioners of Cumberland County met at the Court House on Monday, Feb. 5, 1883; a full board being present.

A petition from citizens of Cedar Creek Township was presented, asking that the old main road in that township, between Hollingsworth's Creek (the old county line) and the point where the new road to Elizabethtown begins (4½ miles in length) be discontinued. The petition was laid over until the next meeting.

It was ordered that hereafter persons in the different townships furnishing the outside poor be required to furnish this board a certificate, signed by two tax-payers living near said paupers, as to their necessities, or they will be discontinued.

The jailer was allowed $60.90 for feeding the prisoners during the month of December, and $78.60 for the month of January.

Mr. I. M. McDonald was allowed $112.20 for feeding the outside poor.

The following names of Jurors for the February Term of Cumberland Superior Court, were drawn:

FIRST WEEK.

Cross Creek—G. W. Davis, D. M. McDonald, Mike Powers, Edward Sikes, Charles Haigh, David Barnett, (col'd).

Rockfish—John McCall, Alexander Biggs, Philip Evans, (col'd).

Quewhiffle—Malcom Wilson, J. C. Ray, James A. McRae.

Little River—Daniel Darroch, H. A. Johnson, Calvin Matthews, Ben McKethan, (col).

Carver's Creek—H. A. McKay, J. H. Davis, Jack Smith (col'd).

Gray's Creek—H. L. Nunnallee, G. W. Memory, Philip Black (col'd).

Cedar Creek—L. D. Sessoms, J. B. Horne, D. W. Bullard, John Riley, J. S. Averett.

Beaver Dam—Enoch Hall, Sr., M. H. Bullard.

Flea Hill—Dickson McLaurin, John Williford, Thos. D. Bulla, Amos McDaniel (col'd).

Black River—Henry Jessup, H. J. Williford, David Smith, col'd.

Seventy First—Thomas Freeman, col'd, D. C. Monroe, Archibald Buie, I. C. Vaughn. James M. Smith.

SECOND WEEK.

Cross Creek—H. G. Hall, A. Moore, W. H. Hales, G. H. Henderson, col'd.

Rockfish—Ephraim McNair, col'd.

Little River—N. A. McKethan, C. H. Priest.

Carver's Creek—J. D. Newcomb.

Gray's Creek—Duncan Davis, Marshal Cashwell.

Cedar Creek—T. B. Blake, J. C. Herring, col'd, Hugh Jones, J. T. Martin.

Beaver Dam—J. B. Melvin.

Flea Hill—W. C. McPhail, D. J. McLaurin.

Black River—J. T. McNeill, J. O. Williams, J. H. Tew.

Seventy-first—George Gillis, col'd, John McMillan, Neill N. Ray, J. M. Smith, Jr.

THIRD WEEK.

Cross Creek—Charles Brown, J. A. Pemberton, Jr., Hiram Whaley.

Rockfish—Kenneth Johnson.

Quewhiffle—N. S. Blue.

Little River—John Ferguson, James McKethan.

Cedar Creek—Daniel Fisher, Allen McDaniel, col'd, W. H. McCall.

Beaver Dam—Haywood Fisher, D. D. Strickland.

Flea Hill—J. H. Hubbard, Thad. Geddie.

Black River—A. J. Ammons, Calvin McRae, col'd.

Seventy-first—John T. Ritter, John Buie.

Several bills were presented, but not being sworn to in accordance with the law, were laid over.

As will be seen by Professor Le Goring's advertisement elsewhere, he will give an entertainment to-night at Brandt's Hall. The price is very moderate, and a portion of the proceeds goes to the Orphan Asylum. The press speaks highly of these exhibitions. See the advertisement.

### A Row of Pearls

Glistening through coral lips is certainly a pleasing object; but a row of discolored, bespecked teeth in any mouth at all is a grievous drawback; add to this that such a set of teeth is usually accompanied by impure breath and one can scarcely imagine anything more objectionable. SOZODONT, the great purifier of the breath and whitener of the teeth obviates this state of the mouth completely, rescuing its dental occupants from destruction, and counteracting the influence upon the enamel of acid secretions in the mouth.

THERE IS A CONSTANT WARFARE being waged between the various species of the animal kingdom. Think of the horribleness of an army of worms storming the citadel of life. A dose of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy them.

## Fayetteville Market.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. C. BACON— | | Peaches—Green | 50@1 |
| Hog Round, new | 11@00 | HAY— | 45@60 |
| Hams, | 12@13 | HIDES— | |
| WEST. BULK MEATS— | | Dry-Flint, | 9@11 |
| Sides, | 11@12½ | Green, | 4@5 |
| Shoulders, | 9@11 | IRON— | |
| BAGGING— | 10@11 | American, | 4@4½ |
| BEEF— | | Swedes, | 6@7 |
| On foot. | 3@3½ | LARD— | |
| Dressed, | 5@6 | North Carolina, | 14@15 |
| BEESWAX— | 25@30 | Western, | 14@15 |
| BUTTER— | 25@35 | LEATHER— | |
| COFFEE— | | Upper, | 33@35 |
| Java, | 20@30 | Harness, | 30@35 |
| Rio, | 7½@9½ | POTATORS— | |
| COTTON- new | 9½@00 | Sweet, | 40@00 |
| COTTON YARN— | 1.00 | Irish, bush | $1.50 |
| COTTON TIES | 1.65@2.00 | PORK— | 10@11 |
| CHICKENS— | 20@30 | SUGAR— | |
| EGGS— | 15@00 | Loaf, | 11@12½ |
| GRAIN— | | Granulated, | 11@12½ |
| Corn,—new | 70@75 | Coffee Sugar, | 8½@9 |
| Oats, | 55@60 | SPIRITS— | |
| Rye, | 80@90 | Corn Whiskey, | 2.00 |
| Peas, | 75@0.80 | Rye Whiskey, | 4.00 |
| N. C. FLOUR— | | Apple Brandy, | 3.00 |
| Family, | $5.25@5.50 | SHUCKS— | 60@00 |
| Super, | 4.50 | SHEETINGS— | 7½@00 |
| FODDER— | 1.00@1.15 | TALLOW— | 7@8 |
| FRUITS— | | WOOL— | 20@21 |
| Apples Gr'n, | 1.25@1.75 | | |

## Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—
Hard.....$1 30@0 00
Yellow Dip.....$2.30
Virgin Dip.....$2.30
Spirits.....48@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale..... 1 10@2 50.

## WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Feb'y 6—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened steady at 50 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1.32½ for Strained and $1.37½ for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—Market firm, the receipts being taken at $1.05 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1.50 for Hard and $2.50 per bbl. for Soft.

## COPARNERSHIP.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING THIS day formed a copartnership under the name and style of A. H. WATSON & CO., take this method of informing the public that we will conduct a

*FIRST-CLASS FANCY and HEAVY GROCERY and GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS,*

at the old stand of W. A. Whitehead & Co, southwest corner Market square.

Respectfully,
A. H. WATSON.
G. S. PHILLIPS.

Feb'y 1, 1882 1-2t

## Devlin & Co.'s Agency.

### ORDER DEPARTMENT.

**Spring and Summer, 1883.**

A FULL LINE OF SAMPLES IN ENGLISH and French Goods just received. Seventy-three different styles for suits at $14, $16, $18 and $20. Also, a great variety of samples in finer goods. FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 Hay Street.

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1t

## DR. JOHN SMALL,

**DENTAL SURGEON,**

CONTINUES TO PRACTICE his profession among the people of Fayetteville and the surrounding country.

☞ Office in the Fayetteville HotelBuilding.

Nov. 4, 1880. 29tf

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

## REMOVAL.

**J. A. PEMBERTON**

HAVING ENLARGED AND REFITTED THE

**Kyle Corner Store,**

respectfully asks his friends and the public generally after MONDAY NEXT, to call on him at that place.

This is now one of the handsomest stores in the State. Has plenty of light, so you may always see what you are buying.

As he expects to leave for the North in a few days to purchase a large Spring Stock he will dispose of the stock now on hand at

**Greatly Reduced Prices.**

A large portion of this stock he is very anxious to close out, and will give BETTER BARGAINS than NEW YORK COST.

Those in want of bargains had better call early.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Feb'y 8, 1883 1-2t

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

## Boots & Shoes.

Having given orders for a full stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

suitable for

**Spring and Summer Wear,**

and wishing to make room for them, will offer all

**Fall and Winter Goods**

AT LOW FIGURES.

Persons wanting Goods in this line will find it to their interest to call at

HAWLEY'S SHOE STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

## JUSTICE'S COURT.

I HAVE FITTED UP AND FURNISHED A comfortable Court Room at South-West Market Square, where I may be found at usual business hours. I keep on hand all necessary blanks for issuing of any legal process desired.

For reference, and for the convenience of the Bar, I have quite

**A Library of Law Books,**

Digests, Codes and Supreme Court Reports, and during trials will have a messenger in attendance to make errands for such books as I may not have.

All papers for trial, as well as those adjudicated, kept properly filed for reference. Deeds and mortgages probated and delivered at Court House for parties interested. Ladies waited on at their homes and signatures to conveyances procured.

Claims collected on commission where parties do not care to sue.

Real estate bought and sold on commission.

W. C. TROY, J. P.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 8. 1-7t.

## Look at This!

FOR ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND FAMILY SUPPLIES, call on
DECKER & HOLLINGSWORTH.

For NEW, FRESH GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, call on
DECKER & HOLLINGSWORTH.

For ALL the Leading WEEKLY and ILLUSTRATED NEWS and PICTORIAL Papers, call on
DECKER & HOLLINGSWORTH.

Remember, we will not be undersold by any one. Call on us.

DECKER & HOLLINGSWORTH.

February 8, 1883. tf.

## THE BEST CUTLERY,

so considered the world over:

RODGER'S and WOSTENHOLMES' I X L

**Pocket Knives, Razors**

AND SCISSORS, at
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Ladies in want of a good pair of Scissors call on us.

Feb 8. 1-tf

## A CARD.

**J. A. PEMBERTON**

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ASK THOSE indebted to him to call and settle same by the 15TH INST., as he expects to go North about that time, and will need all the money he can collect.

This notice is intended for EVERY ONE who has not settled their accounts since January 1st. So please be prepared to settle up by that time. His rule is never to ask for money due him until it is really needed.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Feb'y 8, 1883 1-2t

## PROF. LE GORING

will give to-night, at

**BRANDT'S HALL,**

one of his amusing and instructive Entertainments

IN MAGIC, SPIRITUALISM EXPOSED AND MESMERISM.

He has put the price of admission down so that all will have an opportunity to have a good hearty laugh. Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Children, 15 cents; Ladies free, if accompanied by gentlemen; Children having school tickets, 10 cents.

Feb'y 8, 1883 1t

## Assignee's Sale.

At Auction, commencing Tuesday, February 13th, at the store now occupied by Abram Elson, will be sold the entire stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c. &c.

Sale positive. A rare chance for all to obtain bargains. Terms cash.

F. W. THORNTON,
Assignee of Abram Elson.

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1t

## NOTICE.

GEORGE S. PHILLIPS HAVING WITHdrawn from the firm of S. A. Phillips & Co., by mutual consent, we, the undersigned, will conduct the business under the name of S. A. Phillips & Son.

Thanking the public for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of the same,

We are yours respectfully,
S. A. PHILLIPS.
T. E. PHILLIPS.

Feb'y 1, 1883 1t

## Cost Advertisement--No. 3.

I TAKE THIS AUSPICIOUS OCCASION (the revival of the publication of the "Fayetteville Observer") to return to my friends and customers hearty thanks for their liberal patronage.

## MY CLOSING SALE

**Strictly at New York Cost**

will be continued as published in my last Cost Notice, and I desire to direct special attention to some of the articles now offered at cost:

300 pieces Ladies' Dress Goods, all shades, styles and prices.

500 Ladies' and Misses' Corsets of every grade.

50 pieces White Lace Curtain Goods, all qualities.

Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans and Shawls—full line.

Fancy and Stripe Opera Flannel—a beautiful assortment.

Ladies' Neck-wear—a superb collection.

Tycoon Repps—beautiful goods.

Chenile Black Fringe—very handsome.

Carpets (a few low price pieces.)

50 dozen Silk Handkerchiefs—plain and lovely designs.

Ladies' and Gents' Cloth and Kid Gloves—immense stock.

150 Boy's and Children's Suits—very *cheap*.

400 Suits Gent's Clothing—every grade and style.

300 Gent's and Boy's Overcoats and Ulsters—splendid line.

50 dozen Gent's Scarfs, Ties and Cravats—perfectly stylish.

A large lot of Gent's Stiff Hats.

Bleached Shirtings, 10-4 Sheetings, Towels, Napkins, Table Cloths and Counterpanes are offered at *greatly reduced prices*.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.

Feb'y 6, 1883. It

## FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

FROM

**D. Landreth & Sons.**

ALL SEEDS OF PREVIOUS SEASONS have been destroyed, and each paper now offered has been stamped **"1883"** by the above firm.

**FRESH OLD-FASHIONED COLLARD SEED,**

raised near town by OLIVER W. PEARCE, for sale by

HORNE & WILLIAMS.

Feb. 8. 1-1m.

## WITHOUT RESERVE.

THE ENTIRE STOCK IN MY STORE ADjoining the Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar consisting of Fine Ready-Made Clothing for Gentlemen, Boy's and Youth's; Shirts and Underwear; Hats, Trunks, Carpeting, Floor Matting, Oil Cloths, Comfortables, Blankets, etc., will be sold at Cost! at Cost!! at Cost!!! for cash, and no mistake.

I have concluded to leave for the Northern Cities in a few days for my Spring and Summer Stock.

Customers in arrears with their payments are earnestly requested to call and settle and avoid unnecessary trouble.

GEO. BRANDT,
Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Hay St.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

**W. S. PRIOR,**

with

**D. H. WILSON & CO.,**

Wholesale Dealers in

**Woodenware, Brooms,**

BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,

Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,

**New York.**

Feb. 8. 1-tf.

LANDRETH'S

AND

BUIST'S

NEW CROP

**GARDEN SEEDS,**

FOR SALE BY

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.

Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

**ENGAGEMENT**

—and—

WEDDING RINGS

—and—

**BRIDAL PRESENTS**

—AT—

**Prior's Jewelry Store.**

—New Goods Constantly Received.—

Feb. 8. 1-tf

**Valentines! Valentines! Valentines!**

THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED ASsortment of VALENTINES ever offered in this place. Call at the Bookstore and see them.

G. H. HAIGH.

Feb 8. 1-2t

**J. J. WHALEY,**

(Formerly of New Berne, N. C.)

**Watchmaker & Jeweler,**

Next door to H. Whaley's Harness and Saddle Shop,

**HAY STREET,**

*FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.*

Feb'y 8, 1883 3t

**The Southern Express Company**

HAS FIXED THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL rates for SMALL CURRENCY REMITTANCES to principal points in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On sums of $20 and under, | - - | 15 cts. |
| " " over $20 to $40, | - - | 20 " |
| " " " $40 to $50, | - - | 25 " |
| " " " $50 to $75, | - - | 40 " |

These rates are as low as Post Office orders.

G. W. LAKE, Agt.

Feb. 8. 1-1t.

## TAX NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE NOT PAID their taxes for 1882, will take notice that the delinquent list will be placed in the printer's hands in a few days. Advertisement and sale will be made without regard to persons or property.

This is fair notice,

R. W. HARDIE, Sheff.

Jan'y 30, 1883. 144-2ti

ESTABLISHED 1834.

## Warren Prior & Son.

**New Goods Constantly Received**

**Watches! Watches! Watches!**

We warrant our watches for one year. In addition to this, we guarantee our price to be as low as a watch of same quality can be bought anywhere.

**CLOCKS! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!**

Clocks warranted for one year. If you want a good clock come and select one from the large variety at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

## Solid Silver Ware.

The best Solid Silver Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Sugar Spoons, Cream Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, Fruit Knives, Card Cases, Napkin Rings and Solid Silver Ware put up in morocco and plush cases at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

## Plated Silver Ware.

Casters, Pickle Casters, Individual Casters, Butter Dishes, Butter Knives, Table Knives, Waiters, Spoon Holders, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, and Tilting Sets, Toilet Sets, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Jewel Caskets, Fruit Stands, Flower Stands, Vases, Cups, Napkin Rings, Spoons, Call Bells, &c.

Our assortment of Plated Silver Ware is constantly replenished with latest designs and from the most reliable makers.

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

## Engagement and Wedding Rings.

We shall endeavor to keep our stock of Jewelry fully up to the demand. Sale for Diamond Rings, Diamond, Ruby and Emerald Jewelry is light, yet steadily improving We are in almost daily correspondence with the manufacturers of Diamond Jewelry, and any customer wishing anything in this line or anything different from what we have in stock, if they will let us know it, we will order them a lot to select from, and in doing so we will guarantee the price will be as low as the same can be bought in any market.

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

We are manufacturers' agents for Gold Pens, Pencils, and Tooth Picks. A good assortment in stock. Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses; Spectacle and Eye Glass Cases. We are agents for one of the largest and best manufacturers of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. If you value your eyes, buy the best at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

## OLD ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Rodgers' and Wostenholme's. The very best Scissors, Shears, Pocket Knives and Razors Also, Rodgers' Scissors and Cutlery in morocco cases. Ladies, try us when you want a good pair of scissors. We keep the best only.

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

## POCKET BOOKS,

Walking Canes, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, Key Rings, Tweezers, Military Goods, &c., at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

## OLD GOLD AND SILVER

taken in exchange for new goods.

## WATCHES AND CLOCKS

cleaned and repaired and warranted at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

# BARGAINS

**In Millinery Goods, Felt Hats, Bonnets, &c.,**

**At Cost For Cash.**

**Zephyr all Colors--10 cts. Lap.**

FOR CASH FOR THIRTY DAY'S TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.

**M. E. DYE,**

NO. 17 HAY STREET.

## E. T. McKETHAN,

—DEALER IN—

## SEED OATS AND RYE,

**Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,**

**COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.**

**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

# TURPENTINE STILLS.

We are now manufacturing at Fayetteville, N. C., and Savannah, Ga., our improved

**Seamless Turpentine Stills,**

which gives better satisfaction than any Still now in use. Having enlarged our work-shops and supplied it with new and improved tools, we feel warranted in saying that we are better prepared than ever before to manufacture stills with promptness and dispatch. We invite all parties in want of anything in this line to call and examine our work. We have

# 10 SECOND HAND STILLS,

from ten to twenty five barrels capacity. These Stills are supplied with new Worms. We have always on hand a large assortment of

## STILL BOTTOMS.

Extra Worms, from five to seven feet diameter; a large lot of second-hand Caps that will fit Still Collars from 23 to 28 inches; Still Doors and Grate Bars; in fact we carry a larger stock of Copper than any house in the South.

☞ Repairing through the country promptly attended to. Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C., or Savannah, Ga.

December 7, 1882 1-7tf

### The Age of Wisdom.

Ho, pretty page, with the dimpled chin,
That never has known the barber's shear,
All your wish is woman to win,
This is the way that boys begin |
Wait till you come to forty year.

Curly, gold locks cover foolish brains,
Billing and cooing is all your cheer;
Sighing and singing of midnight strains,
Under Bonnybell's window-panes—
Wait till you come to forty year.

Pledge me round, I bid ye declare,
All good fellows whose beards are gray,
Did not the fairest of the fair
Common grow and wearisome, ere
Ever a month has passed away?

The reddest lips that ever have kissed,
The brightest eyes that ever have shone,
May pray and whisper, and we not list,
Or look away, and never be missed,
Ere yet a month is gone.

Gillian's dead, God rest her bier,
How I loved her twenty years' synes!
Marian's married, but I sit here
Alone and merry at forty year,
Dipping my nose in the Gascon wines.

HOWARD S. INGERSOLL'S LIBEL SUIT.—The suit of Howard S. Ingersoll for $90,000 damages against the *Sun* Printing and Publishing Association, Charles A. Dana, Isaac W. England and Henry J. Lord, for alleged libel, was begun Jan'y 30 in the Kings County Supreme Court. Mr. Ingersoll also brought a similar suit, also for $90,000, against Mr. Isaac W. England, as publisher of the New York *Illustrated Times*, and Sinclair Tousey, as President of the American News Company. The complaint against the first named parties is that they published an alleged untruthful account of how a woman named Aline May Freeman, of No. 282 West Fourth street, publicly horsewhipped the plaintiff on Barclay street, December 15, 1880. The complaint against Messrs. England and Tousey is that the former caused to be printed in the *Illustrated Times* a picture of the assault and that the latter sold the paper. Mr. Ingersoll says in his complaint that there was no attempt at horsewhipping and that the alleged libel has broken up his business at No 9 Barclay street, and that all his customers have left him.—*N. Y. World.*

The health of Mr. Gladstone, the British Premier, has rapidly improved during his sojourn at Cannes, France. He represents himself as perfectly recovered and ready to resume his labors when Parliament meets. An effort, however, is being made to induce him to prolong his stay abroad. Mr. Gladstone is notoriously disposed to overwork himself, and moreover to do unnecessary work. Throughout the whole of his career as Prime Minister he has insisted on taking the personal responsibility of the departments, and making speeches on special and technical questions, a duty which his predecessors have always left to be performed by the Secretaries, who in England have seats in the house.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### Barn-Yard Manure.

It having been stated that Prof. Stockbridge, in advocating his theory of the use of chemical manures, had underestimated the value of yard manure, which he had denominated waste products, and was injuring the farming interests thereby, the Professor replies:

"Barn-yard manure in general culture will still be king. For it is and will continue to be an unavoidable waste product, incident to many branches of farming; a waste product of every form of dairying; a waste product of growing and fattening beef, pork and mutton, and a waste product caused by the necessity of keeping teams to work on farms and other general transportation. It would be the acme of ignorance and thriftlessness not to preserve husband and use this and all the matter of our slaughtering establishments, all of our horn, hoof, hide, bone and glue establishments; all of our wooden manufactories; of all our fisheries and the sewage of country, town and city. But after all this has been saved and utilized by application to our farms, a vast field will be left for the profitable employment of chemical manures, and the world is asking for the increased products. The fair and legitimate conclusion to be drawn from the experiments with chemicals is that barn-yard manure, valuable as it is, is not the best material or in the best form in which to obtain the food of plants, if that is to be purchased at its ordinary price.

*American Farmer.*

### Liquid Manuring.

In a convenient spot have a hogshead or barrel, for the purpose of keeping a supply of liquid manure, which may be made either of Peruvian guano, poultry manure, or in the absence of these, from manure from corn-fed horses. About four quarts of the first to a barrel, one-half bushel of the second, and one bushel of the latter. The barrel may be refilled, and a smaller quantity of the materials added. Apply to plants in seed beds or in the open ground. Apply about the roots and not on the leaves. A tablespoonful of sulphate of ammonia to every two gallons of water, is a very refreshing application to the leaves of plants. For plants grown in hills, cucumbers, melons, &c., liquid manuring will be found very profitable as a general thing.

We would urge upon all the planting largely of both Irish and sweet potatoes. Have a few pigs on hand to feed all refuse to. Look ahead and have plats marked out for a second crop of Irish potatoes, cabbages and collards.—*South. Cultivator.*


## CIRCULAR.

WE ARE ASKED EVERY DAY, "DO YOU intend to offer your goods at cost?" Our reply is: We cannot afford to sell new and desirable goods at cost, especially such as could not be replaced cheaper than we paid for them; nor can we afford to SAY we will sell at "New York cost" and then *fail to do it.* Therefore we have made no cost advertisement, nor do we intend to do so without good reasons for the step. But should we decide on this very unbusiness-like course, we think we can appeal with confidence to the public (whom we have never yet knowingly deceived) to *credit* whatever statement we may make in reference to the matter. For the present we fully recognize the fact that, from various causes, the market is now depressed, we, therefore, have

**REDUCED PRICES**

on many desirable goods, believing we can, in this way, fully keep abreast of the times as to prices, and, at the same time, retain our self-respect and the confidence of the public.

Very respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.

Jan'y 25, 1883. 143tf

## Executors' Land Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE Probate Court of Cumberland County, the undersigned will sell at public auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday, February 24th, 1883, at 12 o'clock M., the following described lots or parcels of land belonging to the estate of J. W. Lett, deceased, viz:

The old G. W. Evans residence in Campbellton, being parts of lots 111 and 112, conveyed to J. W. Lett by W. C. Troy and wife, recorded in Book L No. 3, page 470.

Two or more lots on Ramsay street, adjoining Ben Taylor's residence and Nelson Starr's residence.

About 100 acres of the Becton place, on Lock's Creek, Flea Hill Township, conveyed by K. M. C. Williamson to J. W. Lett, viz: that part adjoining the lands of Charles Autry and J. W. Lilly (woodland.)

Terms:—One-third cash, balance on six months credit. Title retained to secure purchase money.

H. O. SEDBERRY,
A. J. LETT,
Executors of J. W. Lett.

Jan'y 9, 1883. 141-5t

## THE MUSIC STORE

is the place to get Music.

Also the place to get the best

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

of all kinds and prices.

**PIANOS AND ORGANS**

cheap for cash, or on easy monthly payments. Don't order till you get our prices.

McNEILL & CO.

Jan'y 11, 1883. 141tf

## 1883.

When you go to

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S

if you don't see what you want ask for it. We keep from a 3oz. Tack to 6 inch Spike; from a 5 cent Twist to five thousand pounds of Tobacco and like quantity of other goods.

Jan'y 25, 1883. 143tf

## DURHAM TOBACCO

AND

Cigarettes to Arrive

AT

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Jan'y 25, 1883 143tf

## PLOWS

of various kinds, and castings at

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

—ALSO—

COLLARS, HAMES, TRACES, BACK BANDS, HAME STRINGS, &c.

Jan'y 25, 1883 143tf

## CURRANTS,

PRUNES, RAISINS, TOMATOES, CORN, SUCCOTASH,

At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Jan'y 25, 1883 143tf

**When you want Good Goods**

and cheap, that we will deliver in any part of the town, call and look over the nice varieties we offer.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Jan'y 25, 1883 143tf

## COFFEES,

ROASTED AND GREEN.

Ground without extra charge.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Jan'y 25, 1883 145tf

**HOSTETTER'S**
CELEBRATED

**STOMACH BITTERS**

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by chronic dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion that follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is a sure guarantee that by the same means you, too, may be strengthened and restored.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

## REMOVAL.

WE ARE NOW MOVING OUR STOCK OF Stoves and Tin into our New Store where we will be pleased to have our friends and patrons call and examine our stock.

We are manufacturer's Agents for both

COOKING AND HEATING

**Stoves,**

of which we are now receiving a large lot on consignment, of the best collection of Stoves ever offered in this market, and guaranteed to be sold at manufacturers' prices.

A large lot of Toilet Sets and Stamped Tin of all kinds on hand. Tin Roofing, Guttering and Spouting a specialty. We carry a large lot of Roofing Plate in stock always, which enables us to tin roofs with despatch, and on the most accommodating terms. A large lot of Galvanized Iron, Zinc, Stove Pipe and Stack Iron always on hand. Also a large lot of Stove Grates, Backs and general Stove repairs, Stove Polish, &c. Call and see us.

McMILLAN BROS.

Sept. 28, 1882. 127-tf

## HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

**The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.**

INSTRUCTORS:

J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than THIRTY YEARS, and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.

J. H. & J. C. HORNER.

June 15, 1882. 112tf

## BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

**Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,**

**120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"**

**Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars Top and No-Top Buggies.**

☞This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

## For Composting.

STONO (South Carolina) ACID PHOSPHATE
" " Floats, or Pure Ground Phosphate.
" " Ash Element.
" " Soluble Guano.
Genuine German Kainit.

J. B. STARR, Ag't.

Jan'y 25, 1883. 143tf

## Administrator's Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINISTRAtor of the estate of G. W. Bullard, deceased, I hereby give notice to all parties indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to me, and all persons having claims against the estate are hereby notified to present the same to me on or before the 25th day of January, 1884, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. B. DRAUGHON,
Administrator of G. W. Bullard, dec'd.

Jan'y 25, 1883 143-5t

## WANTED,

IN large or small quantities, Rags, Old Iron, Bones, Rope, Dry and Green Hides, Brass, Copper, Pewter, Zinc, &c. Highest cash price paid. Correspondence solicited.

J. H. WARDEN,
at the old Haigh stand,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

J. N. MARSH, Agent.

Jan'y 25, 1883 143tf

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for an act empowering the County Commissioners of the County of Cumberland to establish a Free Bridge over the Cape Fear River, at or near Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov 30, 1882 136tf

AT THE

## CLARENDON MILLS,

LOCATED IN FAYETTEVILLE,

J. D. SMITH, Manager and Proprietor,

**PINE LUMBER**

of every description may be obtained.

**A Planer and Drying House**

is in operation, giving facilities for filling orders for

**Flooring Boards** on short notice.

☞All Lumber which does not suit may be returned.

June 22, 1882. 113tf

## REAL PROPERTY!

IN TOWN LOTS, FACTORY SITES, RESIdences, Water Powers, Valuable and Improved Farms on the River and in the back swamps, Timbered and Turpentine Lands in the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Bladen, and valuable property in Robeson county, including town lots at Shoe Heel, FOR SALE. Parties desiring to sell or purchase real estate should consult the undersigned.

O. H. BLOCKER,
Real Estate Agent.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1882. 104tf

## 1883.

To my many Friends and Patrons

*A NEW YEAR GREETING.*

Many thanks for your very liberal patronage. Rest assured, ONE and ALL, as in the past,

HEADQUARTERS,

GEO. A. THOMSON,

will continue to merit and appreciate his patrons. No effort shall be lost to meet your every wish.

*GOOD GOODS AND LOW PRICES,*

being my ruling passion, I insist and proclaim

GEO. A. THOMSON,

49 AND 51 PERSON STREET,

to be

HEADQUARTERS.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR DAYS are gone.

Echo answers where, oh! where, are the goodies gone. Notwithstanding

HEADQUARTERS, 49 and 51 Person Street,

GEO. A. THOMSON,

sold so completely out and felt in reality the scattering effect of the CYCLONE, GEO. A. THOMSON uses the telegraph wires freely, and every freight agent will tell you GEO. A. THOMSON keeps good rolling in. Call and see.

HEADQUARTERS, 49 and 51 Person St.,
*GEO. A. THOMSON.*

*HEADQUARTERS!*

49 and 51 Person St.,

GEO. A. THOMSON,

wide awake and full of business. NEW GOODS and NEW PRICES.

Sold out during the holidays and bought at my own prices since. Taking advantage of the suspension and calm that follows close the wake of every storm. Come one and all for HEADQUARTERS will be

*HEADQUARTERS,*

GEO. A. THOMSON at the helm,

49 and 51 Person Street.

## Garden Seed.

D. M. Ferry & Co.'s 1882 crop Field and Garden Seed in stock at

*HEADQUARTERS.*

49 and 51 Person St.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

Crosman Bros. Celebrated and Unriv'led Garden and Flower seed, 1882 crop; at Headquarters, 49 and 51 Person Street,

GEO. A. THOMSON.

## HEADQUARTERS!

**49 and 51 Person Street,**

**GEO. A. THOMSON,**

**STILL AHEAD!**

COME TO

GEO. A. THOMSON'S

For anything wanted I claim to have the most COMPLETE STOCK in the STATE, and will compare *GOODS* and *PRICES* with any house in

**NORTH CAROLINA,**

and while I do not desire to sell all the goods SOLD, I suggest that an EXAMINATION be made

AT HEADQUARTERS BEFORE BUYING.

## Goods,

BOUGHT AT HEADQUARTERS,

GEO. A. THOMSON,

49 AND 51 PERSON ST.,

will have the attention of competent and careful packers, and will be delivered free and with Lightning Express.

Two Express Wagons and Five Drays at the command of my Patrons. Buy at

HEADQUARTERS,

GEO. A. THOMSON,

49 AND 51 PERSON STREET.

## Opera House Closed!

BUT

## Headquarters,

GEO. A. THOMSON,

*49 AND 51 PERSON ST.,*

Open all the time,

Never close my doors;
Never let my stock go down;
Never buy second class goods;
Never let any one keep better goods;
Never buy because cheap;
Never buy any but the best;
Never let any one undersell me;
And ever appreciate any and all purchases.

Call at HEADQUARTERS, 49 and 51 Person St.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

## How to Keep Warm!

Eat plenty of good, healthy, nutritious food. You can always find it the best at

HEADQUARTERS, 49 AND 51 PERSON ST.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

## Housekeepers

All thank me for running the Patent Coffee Roaster. All my coffee guaranteed free from scorch, first-class goods and uniformly cooked.

*TIME, MONEY AND LABOR SAVED.*

GEO. A. THOMSON,

HEADQUARTERS, 49 AND 51 PERSON ST.

Navy (or Hominy) Beans;
New Hulled Buckwheat;
Full Cream Cheese;
Mince Meat;
Fruit Butters;
Chipped Beef;
Deep Sea Mackerel;
Richmond Sausage;
Cabbage;
Irish and Sweet Potatoes;
Fresh Pork;
Poultry;

AT HDADQUARTERS, 49 AND 51 PERSON ST.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

## GEO. A. THOMSON,

HEADQUARTERS, 49 AND 51 PERSON ST.,

Is the only one in Fayetteville that has an air tight Cylinder Roaster. My capacity for roasting coffee is one pound a minute, or sixty pounds an hour, and having done all my own roasting IN PERSON for SIX YEARS, I understand the business.

Also, COFFEES for roasting. The rapid growth of my trade is the best evidence of its appreciation. I never turn out any Coffees unless EXACTLY RIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS,

GEO. A. THOMSON,

49 AND 51 PERSON STREET.

## R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.,

47 PERSON STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Have stepped to the front in the

Grocery and Dry Goods Business,

including a full line of

**Boots & Shoes,**

of the latest and best manufacture.

## HATS & CAPS.

They also have on their shelves a full stock of

## HARDWARE,

of every description; Hollow-ware, and general housefurnishing Goods of every kind.

In the line of *CIGARS, TOBACCO AND SNUFF,* they are in the lead.

They are replenishing their stock from time to time, and always keep FRESH GOODS, CHEAP GOODS and GOOD GOODS.

All they ask is a trial. When they get a customer they are sure to keep him.

Call and see them early, as they are offering

*SPECIAL BARGAINS*

during the holidays.

Dec 7, 1882 137tf

## CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses. Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 plv.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

## E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLISHERS,

**Booksellers and Stationers,**

55 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,

and for all kinds of

**STAPLE STATIONERY,**

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb'y 17, 1881. 44tf

## POWDER.

I HAVE TAKEN THE AGENCY for Messrs. Laflin & Rand Powder Company, and now offer to the trade a full stock of

**Rifle, Sporting and Blasting POWDER,**

in any size package desired.

I still carry a full stock of

*Groceries, Liquors, Guano, Chemicals, Kainit, Wagons, Plows, Saddles, Harness, Wood and Hollow Ware, and General Farm Supplies*

All of which I offer at lowest prices.

R. M. NIMOCKS.

Nov. 29, 1882 136-3m

## MERCHANT MILLS!

**New Management.**

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

## CHAS. GLOVER,

AUCTIONEER,

**COMMISSION MERCHANT**

AND

**MERCHANDISE BROKER,**

OFFICE NO. 27 HAY STREET,

old stand of W. L. Hawley.

March 16, 1882. 99-1y

## The Gullet Gin.

THE UNDESIGNED HAS ACCEPTED THE agency for the celebrated

**GULLET COTTON GIN,**

which has acquired the reputation, where it is in use, of turning out *smoother and cleaner cotton lint* than any other Gin.

J. B. SMITH, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 7, 1881. 51tf

## Scofield Cotton Press

in perfect order, to be sold on time or for cash.

—ALSO—

50,000 *feet of Seasoned Oak Lumber.*

JOHN P. THOMSON.

Aug. 31, 1882. 104tf

## ASH ELEMENT.

I HAVE A FEW TONS OF ASH ELEMENT. Used with cotton seed or stable manure it is said to be the best Fertilizer for cotton that is known.

J. B. STARR.

March 9, 1882. 98t.

**FOUTZ'S**
**HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS**

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y

## A CARD.

We the undersigned, having received great and permanent benefit from the use of "COMPOUND OXYGEN," prepared and administered by DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, of Philadelphia, and being satisfied that it is a new discovery in medical science, and all that is claimed for it, consider it a duty which we owe to the many thousands who are suffering from chronic and so-called "incurable" diseases, to do all that we can to make its virtues known, and to inspire the public with confidence.

We have personal knowledge of Drs. Starkey & Palen.

They are educated, intelligent and conscientious physicians, who will not, we are sure, make any statement which they do not know, or believe to be true, nor publish any testimonials or reports of cases which are not genuine.

WM. D. KELLEY,
Member of Congress from Philadelphia.
T. S. ARTHUR,
Editor and Publisher "Arthur's Home Magazine," Philadelphia
V. L. CONRAD,
Editor "Lutheran Observer," Phila.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1882.

In order to meet a natural enquiry in regard to our professional and personal standing, and to give the public increased confidence in our statements, and in the genuineness of our testimonials and reports of cases, we print the above "Card" from gentlemen well and widely known and of the highest personal character.

Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in chronic cases, *sent free.* Address,

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1109-11 Girard St., Phila.

Aug. 31, 1882. 123-6m

**TUTT'S EXPECTORANT**

Is composed of Herbal and Mucilaginous products, which permeate the substance of the Lungs, expectorates the acrid matter that collects in the Bronchial Tubes, and forms a soothing coating, which relieves the irritation that causes the cough. It cleanses the lungs of all impurities, strengthens them when enfeebled by disease, invigorates the circulation of the blood, and braces the nervous system. Slight colds often end in consumption. It is dangerous to neglect them. Apply the remedy promptly. A test of twenty years warrants the assertion that no remedy has ever been found that is as prompt in effects as TUTT'S EXPECTORANT. A single dose raises the phlegm, subdues inflammation, and its use speedily cures the most obstinate cough. A pleasant cordial, children take it readily. For Croup it is invaluable and should be in every family.

In 25c. and $1 Bottles.

**TUTT'S PILLS**

ACT DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER.

Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Torpid Liver, and Female Irregularities. If you do not "feel very well," a single pill at bed-time stimulates the stomach, restores the appetite, imparts vigor to the system. Price, 25c. 35 Murray St., N.Y.

☞WRITE FOR TUTT'S MANUAL FREE.☜

**DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.**

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability no small superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, without using Mercury or Poisonous Medicines.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of a disease that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed

DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

## PATENTS

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Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Dec 7, 1882 137tf


## CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., March 23, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 26, 1882, THE following schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

Passenger, Mail and Express Train: Daily.

No. 1. { Leave Wilmington at.....5:45 P. M. / Arrive at Charlotte at.....7:40 A. M.

No. 2. { Leave Charlotte at.....7:55 P. M. / Arrive at Wilmington at.....9:50 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

Train No 1 Daily except Sunday.

Train No 2 Daily except Saturday.

Passenger and Freight—Daily except Sundays.

No. 5. { Leave Wilmington at.....6:10 A. M. / Arrive at Charlotte at.....7:45 P. M.

No. 6. { Leave Charlotte at.....6:25 A. M. / Arrive at Wilmington at.....7:50 P. M.

Shelby Division—Passenger, Mail, Express and Freight.

Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte at.....8:40 A. M.
Arrive at Shelby at.....12:40 P. M.
Leave Shelby at.....1:40 P. M.
Arrive at Charlotte at.....5:40 P. M.

Trains No. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with R. & A. Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division Train.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Train No. 1 makes connection at Charlotte with A., T. & O. R. R., for Statesville, connecting there with W. N. C. R. R. for all points on said Road.

Trains Nos. 1 and 5 make connection at Charlotte with A. & C. R. R. for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points beyond.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
General Superintendent.

April 1, 1882.

## RALEIGH AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., May 15, 1881.

ON AND AFTER MAY 15, 1881, TRAINS on the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line Railroad will run daily as follows:

| No. 1 Leave— | | No. 2 Leave— | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Raleigh | 7:45 p. m. | Hamlet | 2:30 a. m. |
| Cary | 8:16 " | Hoffman | 3:14 " |
| Apex | 8:37 " | Keyser | 3:37 " |
| New Hill | 8:57 " | Blue's | 3:54 " |
| Merry Oaks | 9:17 " | Manly | 4:13 " |
| Moncure | 9:36 " | Cameron | 4:56 " |
| Osgood | 9:56 " | Sanford | 5:41 " |
| Sanford | 10:36 " | Osgood | 6:02 " |
| Cameron | 11:17 " | Moncure | 6:25 " |
| Manly | 12:00 " | Merry Oaks | 6:42 " |
| Blue's | 12:18 a. m. | New Hill | 7:00 " |
| Keyser | 12:38 " | Apex | 7:23 " |
| Hoffman | 1:03 " | Cary | 7:59 " |
| Arrive at Hamlet | 1:45 a. m. | Arrive at Raleigh | 8:30 a. m. |

JOHN C. WINDER, Superintendent.

July 7, 1881. 4tf

## STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMers of the CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLE'S STEAMBOAT COMPANY will leave their wharves as follows:

GOVERNOR WORTH will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock p. m.

NORTH STATE will leave Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Thursdays and Mondays at 2 o'clock p. m.

April 29, 1880 J. A. WORTH, Agent 2tf

## Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

| | |
|---|---|
| Fayetteville at | 4.00 p. m. |
| Little River at | 4.45 " |
| Spout Spring at | 5.15 " |
| Swann's Station at | 6.05 " |
| Jonesboro at | 6.40 " |
| Sanford at | 7.10 " |
| Egypt at | 7.40 " |
| Arrive at Gulf | 7.55 " |
| Return trains will leave— | |
| Gulf at | 6.00 a. m |
| Egypt at | 6.25 " |
| Sanford at | 7.20 " |
| Jonesboro at | 7.45 " |
| Swann's Station at | 8.15 " |
| Spout Spring at | 9.10 " |
| Little River at | 9.40 " |
| Arrive at Fayetteville | 10.20 " |

L. C. JONES, Superintendent

April 22, 1880. 1-1y

## WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD,

OFFICE GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,

SALISBURY, N. C.

**EASTERN SCHEDULE.**

| Mixed Train No. 4 | | Pass. Train No. 2 | STATIONS. | Pass. Train No. 1 | | Mixed Train No. 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrive | 2.53 A. M. | Salisbury | Leave | 1.45 P. M. | |
| | " | 3.25 " | Statesville | " | 12.56 " | |
| | " | 5.19 " | Newton | Arrive | 11.36 A. M. | |
| | " | 6.06 " | Hickory | Leave | 11.46 " | |
| | " | 7.41 " | Morganton | " | 10.30 " | |
| | " | 8.32 " | Marion | " | 9.53 " | |
| | " | 9.50 " | Glenwood | Arrive | 8.25 " | |
| | " | 11.15 " | Asheville | " | 7.30 " | |
| | Leave | 5.10 " | Asheville | Leave | 4.30 A. M. | |
| | " | 7.00 " | Warm Springs | Arrive | 2.45 " | |
| | " | 9.50 " | Paint Rock | " | 12.05 " | |
| | " | 12.00 M. | Paint Rock | " | 11.42 P. M. | |
| | " | 2.15 P. M. | Pigeon River | " | 9.55 " | |
| | " | | Waynesville | " | 9.30 " | |
| | " | | Hazelwood | " | 9.15 " | |
| | " | | Canton | " | 8.55 " | |
| | " | | Clyde | " | 8.40 " | |
| | " | | Asheville | Leave | 7.00 " | |
| | " | | Warm Springs | " | 3.18 " | |
| | " | | Paint Rock | " | 1.37 P. M. | |
| | " | | Paint Rock | " | 1.08 " | |
| | " | | Pigeon River | " | 12.15 " | |
| | " | | Waynesville | " | 11.57 A. M. | |
| | " | | Hazelwood | " | 11.42 " | |
| | " | | Canton | " | 11.27 " | |
| | " | | Clyde | " | 11.12 " | |
| | " | | Asheville | Arrive | 10.55 " | |
| | " | | Asheville | Leave | 4.35 " | |
| | " | | Glenwood | " | 3.18 " | |
| | " | | Marion | " | 1.37 P. M. | |
| | " | | Morganton | " | 12.30 " | |
| | " | | Hickory | " | 11.47 A. M. | |
| | " | | Newton | " | 10.47 " | |
| | " | | Statesville | " | 9.53 " | |
| | " | | Salisbury | Arrive | 8.30 " | |
| | Arrive | 7.55 " | Salisbury | Leave | 8.00 " | |

**WESTERN SCHEDULE.**

**Train No. 1**

Connects at Salisbury with R. & D. R. R. from all points North and South and from Raleigh. Pullman Palace Sleeping Car from Greensboro to Henry's. Connects at Statesville with A. T. & O. Div. of C. C. & A. R. R. with Sleeping Car from Charleston, S. C, to Henry's. Open observation cars run over the mountains both ways between Henry's and Warm Springs, affording a magnificent day-light view of the Mountains and French Broad river. Connects at Warm Springs with E. Tenn., Va. & Ga. R. R. for Morristown and points South-West.

**Train No. 2**

Connects at Warm Springs with E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. Pullman Sleepers from Henry's to Greensboro, and Sleeping Cars from Henry's to Charleston, S. C. Connects at Statesville with A. T. & O. Div. of C. C. and A. R. R. and at Salisbury with R. & D. R. R. for all points North and South.

**Through Tickets**

on sale at Salisbury, Statesville, Asheville and the Warm Springs to all principal cities.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS on sale from all points North and South.

J. R. MACMURDO,
Asst. G. F. & P. Agt.

## North Carolina Railroad.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

| Date April 30, 1882. | No. 51, Daily | No. 53, Daily |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Charlotte | 4:00 a. m. | 4:40 p. m. |
| " Salisbury | 5:53 " | 6:24 " |
| " High Point | 7:20 " | 7:35 " |
| Arrive Greensboro | 8:00 " | 8:06 " |
| Leave Greensboro | 9:30 " | ..... |
| Arrive Hillsboro | 11:47 " | ..... |
| " Durham | 12:26 " | ..... |
| " Raleigh | 1.40 p. m. | ..... |
| Leave Raleigh | 4:05 " | ..... |
| Arrive Goldsboro | 6:30 " | ..... |

No. 17—Daily except Saturday, Leave Greensboro 5:00 p. m. Arrive at Raleigh 1:51 a. m. Arrive at Goldsboro 7:20 a. m.

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West, via Danville. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 53—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina: daily at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

| Date, Feb'y 19, 1882. | No. 50, Daily. | No. 52, Daily. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Goldsboro | 10:00 a. m. | ..... |
| Arrive Raleigh | 12:20 p. m. | ..... |
| Leave " | 3:55 " | ..... |
| Arrive Durham | 5:06 " | ..... |
| " Hillsboro | 5.46 " | ..... |
| " Greensboro | 8:05 " | ..... |
| Leave " | 9:15 " | 0:40 a. m. |
| Arrive High Point | 9:50 " | 10:10 " |
| " Salisbury | 11:12 " | 11:21 " |
| " Charlotte | 1:10 a. m. | 1:00 " |

No. 18, Daily ex. Sunday—Lv. Goldsb'o 2:50 p m
Ar. Raleigh 7:10 p m
Lv. " 6:00 a m
Ar. Greensboro 3:15 p m

No 50—Connects at Charlotte with A. & C. Air Line for all points in the South and Southwest, and with C. C. & A. R. R. for all points South and Southeast.

No. 52—Connects at Charlotte with A. & C. Air Line for all points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R. with all points South and Southeast.

Aug. 24, 1882. 122-6m


TRADE MARK. **Seminal Pastille**

An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz., Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life. The mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. There is no nonsense about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give perfect satisfaction. It is conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1 (lasting a month), $5; No. 2 (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases); $7; No. 3 (lasting over three months, will stop emissions) and restore vigor in the worst cases, $10. Sent by mail, sealed in plain wrappers. Full directions for using accompany each box.

Send for a Descriptive